

The Global Newspaper  
Printed Simultaneously  
in Paris, London, Zurich,  
Hong Kong, Singapore  
and The Hague.

# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 31,432

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, MARCH 10-11, 1984

ESTABLISHED 1887

## Reagan Studying Arms Budget Cuts, Officials Report

By Steven R. Weisman  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan, under pressure from his congressional allies for budget concessions, has agreed to try to work out a package with Senate Republicans that would include some reductions in his request for military spending, according to officials close to the negotiations.

The officials said that Mr. Reagan had told a group of Republican senators Thursday that "a package helps all of us" and that it was important to achieve unity with the Senate leaders after several days of contentiousness on military spending and other issues in the effort to reduce federal deficits.

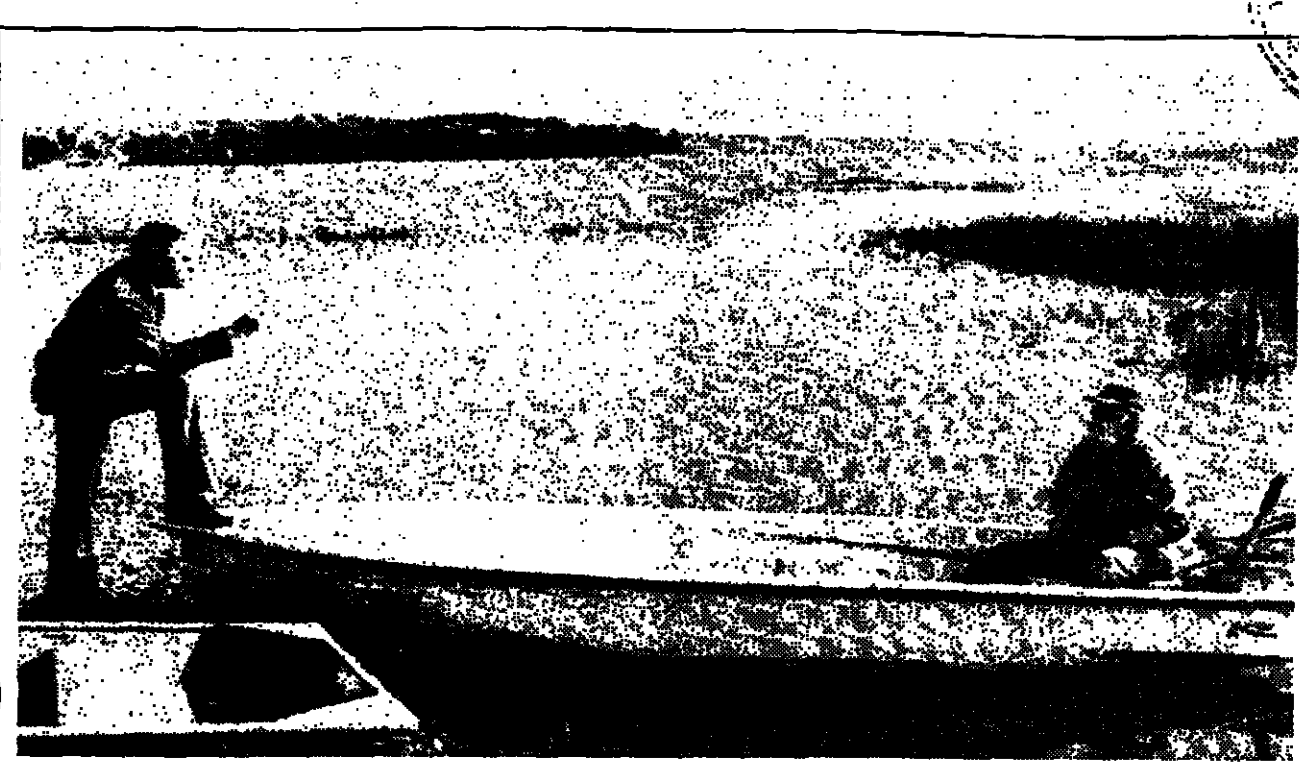
The framework of the negotiations Thursday was understood to be a recommendation by Senator Pete V. Domenici of New Mexico, chairman of the Senate Budget Committee, and two other senior Republican committee chairmen. It envisions a deficit-reducing package of \$120 billion to \$152 billion over three years.

The White House declined comment Friday on whether President Reagan had agreed to consider possible cuts in military spending.

Senate Republican leaders met with President Reagan on Friday, United Press International reported. Afterward, Senator Domenici, who was part of the group, said "significant progress" had been made on a plan to reduce the deficit to no agreement had been reached on cutting the military budget.

Senator Mark O. Hatfield of Oregon said after an hour-long session with Mr. Reagan that the president had agreed to a package approach to the deficit that would include turning the military budget, adding some new taxes and reductions in domestic spending.

"We are together on that basic concept," Senator Hatfield said. "It's now a matter of adjustment and the balance of components."



THE SOUTHERN CAMPAIGN — Walter F. Mondale chatted with Kenneth Metcalf, a fisherman and Republican, at Lake Jackson near Tallahassee, Florida, as the former vice president campaigned in Florida for the Democratic presidential nomination. In Georgia, Senator John Glenn assailed Senator Gary Hart, saying his military spending proposals were dangerous and could leave the United States vulnerable. Story, Page 3.

## Soviet to Supply Advanced Jets, Arms to India

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW DELHI — The Soviet defense minister, Marshal Dmitri F. Ustinov, agreed Friday to equip India with more advanced arms to bolster its armed forces against a perceived threat from U.S.-backed Pakistan.

Marshal Ustinov, completing a weeklong visit to India, unexpectedly promised to respond with a "sense of urgency" to requests for newer weapons.

The government announced broad terms of the agreement reached by Marshal Ustinov in talks with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and India's top military officers.

When he arrived last Monday, Marshal Ustinov charged that the United States was "militarizing" India's neighbors, a clear allusion to Pakistan.

In recent months, Mrs. Gandhi has charged that Pakistan is preparing for war, and she has repeatedly criticized U.S. supply of arms to Pakistan, including the F-16 fighter-bomber.

The Indian Defense Ministry said the Soviet and Indian delegations shared a common perception of security threats in South Asia and in the world.

As a result, it said, the Russians agreed to provide India with advanced warplanes, bigger and better weapons for the army and new electronic devices for the navy.

It said the Soviet Union would supply the Indian Army "more sophisticated equipment with higher strike power... with a greater sense of urgency."

The Soviet Union is India's major arms supplier.

The accord was the first major military deal announced between the two countries since 1981, when the Soviet Union agreed to supply sophisticated weapon systems estimated at about \$2.5 billion.

The value of the new deal was not disclosed.

Marshal Ustinov's visit, the first by a leading Soviet official since Konstantin U. Chernenko became Soviet leader last month, was clearly regarded by India as a major success.

The Soviet Union reportedly signed an agreement to provide surface-to-air missiles, the United News of India reported.

Indian government sources told The Associated Press that the Russians were considering supplying the Yag-28 Brewer Electronic Counter-Measure system to the Indian Air Force, as well as "advanced-technology aircraft," believed to be a new version of the MiG series.

It was not immediately clear if the Soviet Union would sell India MiG-29 Fulcrum warplanes, which are likely to join the Soviet Air Force this year, or MiG-31 jets, currently being designed.

India's warships under construction were assured of "the latest sensing systems" as well as electronic gear to "contain the developing threats in the Indian Ocean area," the statement said.

The Russians reportedly pledged to help India assemble and manufacture the new weapons systems locally in the future. (LAT, AP)

## Beirut Shiites in Tough Bargaining Mood

By William Claiborne  
Washington Post Service

BURJ AL BARAJINAH, Lebanon — A huge banner, hung across the street on the approaches to a neighborhood that just a month ago sustained the worst shelling in eight years of civil war, defiantly expresses in Arabic the mood of many Shiite Moslems in the suburbs south of Beirut as their leaders prepare to negotiate a new power-sharing formula for Lebanon. It reads: "Lions of Burj al Barajinah, rabbits of East Beirut!"

Ah Salim Jalouli, 75, sat in a barbershop not far from the ruins of neighboring Bir Abed. He invoked an Arab proverb while talking about the consequences of Lebanon's nearly continuous Lebanese Army shelling a month ago that preceded a breakup of the army and led to a sweep of Moslem West Beirut by fighters of the Shiite Moslem militia, Amal.

"If you want to eat grapes, you cannot eat them alone," Mr. Jalouli said, referring to President Amin Gemayel's bargaining position before Monday's scheduled national reconciliation conference in Lausanne, Switzerland.

"Other than Christians live in this country," he said. "Gemayel will have to give this time."

Throughout the Shiite slum suburbs near Beirut International Air-

port, an air of expectancy has accompanied the first trickling of returning refugees who fled the shelling of the first week of February.

There is less vindictiveness than might be expected toward the government, whose army, along with the Christian Lebanese Forces militia, caused so much destruction.

Five hundred civilians were killed, according to Shiite estimates, and thousands left homeless.

Most of the residents interviewed said Mr. Gemayel should be held accountable for the shelling, but that first the Druze and Moslem opposition factions should negotiate with the president for as many concessions as they could get toward demographic equity in governing Lebanon.

Ghafer Harab, who fled to West Beirut with his wife and five children the first day of the shelling, said: "They shelled from East Beirut, and they will have to pay. The army and the Phalange are responsible, but Gemayel gives orders to the army and the Phalange, so he is responsible. But we should talk with him and get what is ours."

"We didn't believe we would get out of that apartment," he said. "We reached death and returned many times, and we asked God to save us many times."

She added quickly that now was

## Political Unity Needed By Ailing EC, Kohl Says

Reuters

AACHEN, West Germany — The European Community cannot solve its economic problems unless it has as its fundamental goal a politically united Europe, Chancellor Helmut Kohl said Friday.

The West German leader also said the countries of Western Europe must learn to speak to the United States with a single voice and become a more responsible partner.

His comments came in a speech to members of Europe's Christian Democratic parties, which are preparing for the European Parliament elections in June.

"The future of the community lies in political union," Mr. Kohl said. "It would be a mistake to believe we can create and sustain a common economic area without one day daring to take the stride to political union — and that means to the 'United States of Europe.'"

He said the biggest threat to Europe came from within, from countries that thought of policy only in terms of immediate economic benefit, without regard for the importance of cooperation. "National sovereignty is being defended even more jealously," he said.

The chancellor said the community was still far from achieving its long-standing goals of economic and monetary union. And he appealed for urgent action to prevent an EC financial collapse.

Mr. Kohl said the community's financial resources would have to be increased to accommodate what he said were the "necessary" memberships of Spain and Portugal, both of which want to join the community by 1985. But he said he

did not believe that simply pouring money into the EC budget would solve its underlying problems.

Mr. Kohl said economic unity could not be achieved in the community as long as some countries were adopting a policy of growing budget deficits and others were cutting their spending.

"Europe must learn to speak with one voice in its relationship with the United States," he said.

Mr. Kohl said Europe's disunity contributed to a feeling of impotence, and that, in turn, added to anti-American sentiment.

"Europe must be in a condition to throw its combined weight on the scales to become a more responsible partner for the United States and lighten its load," the chancellor said.

Mr. Kohl, who has just returned from talks in Washington with President Ronald Reagan, said the United States believed European unity was an important element in world stability.

■ Little Progress in Brussels

EC economics ministers have made little progress in efforts to ease trade and transport barriers between the 10 member countries, according to diplomats, Reuters reported from Brussels.

But the French transport minister, Charles Fiterman, said in the Belgian capital that he was optimistic that decisions could be reached within a few months on simplifying border formalities.

A special meeting of economics ministers Thursday was called after French truck drivers, angered by the complex EC border procedures (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

## U.S. Jobless Rate Fell Below 8% in February

By John M. Berry  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The civilian unemployment rate in the United States dropped in February to 7.8 percent from 8 percent, the Labor Department reported Friday. The drop came as the surging economy generated 700,000 more jobs.

The large increase in the number of jobs surprised most economic analysts, including those in the Reagan administration, whose official forecast said that the unemployment rate would not reach this level until the fourth quarter of this year.

"This is very good news," said Martin S. Feldstein, the chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisors. "It shows that the economy had substantial strength in February, as it did in January."

Mr. Feldstein predicted that the gross national product, adjusted for inflation, would reach an annual growth rate of more than 6 percent this quarter.

At the White House, Larry M. Speakes, the deputy press secretary, said the report showed a "remarkable trend" and noted that "jobs are being created at all levels in the economy."

At 7.8 percent, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate is almost 3 percentage points below its recession peak of 10.7 percent, which was recorded in both November and December of 1982. However, it is still half a percentage point above the 7.3 percent of July 1981, the lowest rate during the Reagan presidency.

The decline in the rate has been by far the swiftest in any economic recovery since World War II, except for the period following the 1948-49 recession. In that case, however, a one-month rise of 1.3 percentage points in the unemployment rate dour the comparison.

The number of Americans looking for jobs but unable to find them dropped by more than 200,000 in February, to 8,801,000. In the last 14 months, the number of people with jobs has climbed by nearly five million to a record 103.9 million.

Unemployment rates fell last month for almost every group in the labor force. The rate for adult men dropped to 7 percent from 7.3 percent and that for adult women to 6.9 percent from 7.1 percent. Teenage unemployment declined in 1983 from 19.4 percent.

Black unemployment also fell, to 12.2 percent from 16.7 percent, but remained about two and a half times as high as that for whites, which dropped to 6.7 percent from 8.2 percent. The rate for black teenagers fell to 43.5 percent from 47.9 percent.

## Palestinians Re-enter Beirut, Watched by Amal

By William Claiborne  
Washington Post Service

BEIRUT — Hundreds of Palestinian guerrillas have been returning to Beirut and its southern suburbs from the Syrian-controlled Bekaa Valley in eastern Lebanon but are being monitored closely by Shiite Moslem militiamen, guerrillas and militiamen say.

The guerrillas are allowed into the capital and the refugee camps south of it only if they are unarmed, dressed in civilian clothes and if they agree to surrender their identity cards; in exchange, they receive a visiting pass issued by Amal, the Shiite militia, according to Amal members and Palestinian guerrillas interviewed Thursday.

Guerrillas from several Palestinian fighting units displayed Amal passes allowing them to stay for periods from 48 hours to two months. They said that after visiting their families or dealing with personal affairs they would return to their bases in eastern Lebanon.

But they insisted they had brought no weapons and had no intention of engaging in resistance activity in Beirut.

Their statements contrasted sharply with allegations made by the Israeli Army chief of staff, Lieutenant General Moshe Levy, and other Israeli officials, who say that 2,000 armed Palestinian guerrillas who left Beirut in 1982 have returned to the Beirut area to engage in terrorist activity.

The head of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency in Lebanon, John T. DeFrate, said he had seen no evidence of such infiltration. And visits to refugee camps by this correspondent — while turning up large numbers of Palestinian guerrillas — produced no visible sign of armed fighters.

Mr. DeFrate defended the right of the guerrillas to visit their families. "Whether they bring in arms is almost irrelevant, because arms are easily available in Beirut," he said.

The point is, they would have to respect the authority of the de facto administration. He was alluding to local militias such as Amal and the Druze Progressive Socialist Party militia.

The influx of Palestinian guerrillas from the Bekaa appears to be limited to second-rank cadres from various splinter organizations of the Palestine Liberation Organization and other guerrilla groups allied with Syria.

Amal sources said several high-ranking guerrillas tried to enter Beirut but were turned away at an Amal roadblock. They said these guerrillas included Nimr Saleh, who is known as Abu Saleh, one of the main leaders of the rebels who split from el-Fatah, the principal PLO faction; Abu Musa, a PLO dissident leader, and Ahmed Jibril, head of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command.

Palestinian guerrillas in the Borge Barajin refugee camp in Beirut's southern suburbs said Thursday that they were subjected to close security controls by Amal militiamen throughout their visits.

They said their refugee and guerrilla organization identity cards were taken from them, their cars were searched and they were questioned closely before being issued Amal passes. During their stays, they said, Amal militiamen regularly checked up on them, and even searched their houses for weapons.

An Egyptian-born guerrilla with the Palestine Liberation Army described how he descended from the mountains two months ago to visit his family.

The Amal militiamen, he said, "told me not to carry a gun, not to make trouble or not to talk to people in a way that would incite them. I want to be a civilian while I'm here, so it's O.K. with me," he said.

He added that Amal members had visited his house three times in

## U.S. Farm Crisis: Bumper Crop of Bankruptcies Threatens Even the Best

By Andrew H. Malcolm  
New York Times Service

PALMER, Nebraska — Long-established farmers once considered immune to catastrophic financial difficulties are among the hundreds going out of business, as America's farm bankruptcy problem grows.

Despite optimistic talk out of Washington about adequate farm credit, three years of high costs and soft commodity prices have eroded farmers' equity so much that substantial operations are threatened. And the failure of farmers considered leaders by their peers adds to the fears of those who remain.

While there are still no overall statistics, spot checks indicate continuing high interest rates are taking an unexpectedly heavy toll this year in farm bankruptcies, foreclosures and forced sales. "I'm hooked every day all winter into next month," said Leo Wolf, an auctioneer.

Page after page of county newspapers around the region are filled with farm sale advertisements: Eugene Shaffer, Howard Overton, Ross and Dorothy Reeve, Norm Yates, the Bundy brothers, Dennis and Cindy Stradley and, this week here, Elmer and Mildred Stone.

When Elmer Stone first saw his family's new farm, he was 3 years old. The president's name was William Howard Taft. And there was no such thing yet as a world war.

Now there is no such thing as the Elmer Stone farm.

Work hard on the land, his father taught him, and everything else will work out. Mr. Stone, his father and his son did work hard on the land here in central Nebraska. For 71 years, or 284 seasons, the Stones raised thousands of cattle, mowed tons of hay, milked millions of gallons of milk and harvested

thousands of bushels of corn. All the hard work seemed to pay off — until Tuesday morning.

"Elmer," said the loudspeaker voice of Mr. Wolf, the auctioneer, "everything's going, that right?"

"You're the boss," said Mr. Stone. And within seven hours and 27 minutes all the accumulated property of three lifetimes — the tractors and trucks, the bales and wire, the seeds and the cows, the troughs and the nails, the house and all the family land — was sold, going to the highest bidders to pay the bank.

Hundreds of strangers and neighbors, farmers, gardeners, speculators, small contractors, collectors and the merely curious, picked the Stones' farm clean. Everything went except the crippled calf. Nobody wanted it so Mr. Stone's son bought it back for \$10.

Mrs. Stone, who at 70 was milking cows at dawn until the last day, stood in the yard bundled against the cold and spoke little. "Oh," she said into hands covered with heavily darned gloves, "there goes the old shovel. Oh, God!"

The banks are just clamping down all over," said Dale Frederickson, a neighbor who is worried about his own loan this year. "What do you think's gonna happen to food prices when all the small farmers are gone and the banks and big food companies control the land?"

"It's tougher than it's ever been," said Gary Klein, a loan officer. "We have more delinquent loans. Interest rates stay high. Crop prices are marginal. Land values are falling. These guys lose a little one year and the next they're paying interest on last year's interest. They're pushing a snowball up a hill: it gets bigger and bigger and one day it falls back down on them. And these are very good farmers, shrewd hard workers. The losers are long gone."

One banker, who asked not to be identified because he gets angry calls at home, said this year's typical farm sale involved a father and son who expanded in the late 1970s, according to all the advice of banks and government to get bigger to survive. Profits were poured into expansion instead of debt retirement and now the burden of 15 percent interest rates is overwhelming farmers who feel lucky to make a 5 percent profit.

"The lenders were perhaps too eager for the business," said the banker. "We (Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)



Elmer Stone



Mildred Stone



## Dutch Running Out of Time on Missiles

By Priscilla Painton

Washington Post Service  
THE HAGUE — The Dutch government's delaying game on the issue of nuclear missile deployment appears to be played out.

Pressure by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to install the 48 cruise missiles is mounting, and so is domestic pressure to reject them. The coalition of Liberals and Christian Democrats is split on the issue, as is the cabinet.

Of the five European countries that NATO selected to deploy medium-range nuclear missiles, only the Netherlands has yet to announce its decision, postponed three times by Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers. He fears that a choice either way would bring down the government.

Mr. Lubbers has only four months to come up with a way to sell deployment to the parliament. He has made such a strong public promise to keep the June deadline for a vote on the issue that Dutch political observers say he can no longer avoid it.

To escape the political squeeze, Mr. Lubbers is trying to put together a package involving deployment of fewer missiles, dropping at least

two of the Dutch Army's so-called nuclear tasks and perhaps increasing the country's financial contribution to NATO's conventional forces, sources close to the government say.

Last week, Hans van den Broek, the foreign minister, traveled to Washington in a bid to convince the Reagan administration that

### NEWS ANALYSIS

NATO should deploy fewer medium-range missiles than its total of 572, with the cuts absorbed by the Netherlands.

That way, a Dutch diplomat said, "the government would not only be fulfilling its duty as a NATO ally, but also give a signal to the public and to the two superpowers that the Netherlands is one country that takes disarmament seriously."

Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger is scheduled to fly to The Hague on March 29 to discuss possible compromises with Mr. Lubbers.

A recent poll indicated that much of the anti-deployment sentiment came from government ranks. About 63 percent of those polled

said they would support a parliamentary vote against deployment, and 45 percent of the Christian Democrats interviewed, as well as 34 percent of the Liberals, shared this view.

The head of the country's peace movement, Mient Jan Faber, said he was surprised at the stubbornness and political range of resistance to nuclear weapons.

"I'm more confident now than I was last year" that parliament will reject deployment when it comes up for a vote in June, he said.

"The Christian Democrats have realized the decision has to be taken this year because if it's pushed back it will become an election issue" in 1986, he added.

With 79 of the 150 seats, the coalition has a comfortable majority in parliament. But since last fall, two Christian Democrats in parliament have left the party over deployment and at least eight others denounce it publicly, according to Bert de Vries, the party's parliamentary leader. Others are wavering, he said.

This means the crucial votes for deployment might have to come from far-right parties, including the neo-fascist Center Party, a solution

the government would find politically distasteful.

NATO wants to present a seamless front in Europe and would view a rejection of deployment as a defeat. For this reason, the United States is amenable to the solution of fewer missiles if this would guarantee Dutch solidarity with the alliance, according to a senior NATO official. Washington will endorse "anything but no deployment at all," he said.

But peace activists in the Netherlands say deployment is more a political than military gesture intended to show the Soviet Union that the United States and its allies are firmly tied to their determination to counter Soviet SS-20s. The issue, therefore, is whether to plant any missiles on Dutch soil.

Klaus de Vries, a prominent Labor Party legislator, predicted that the Christian Democrats would ultimately debate deployment in these terms. But Bert de Vries said the prospect of fewer nuclear weapons could satisfy some members of his faction.

To sweeten the deal, the Dutch government is also considering renouncing at least two of the army's nuclear responsibilities. The Nike



Ruud Lubbers

surface-to-air missiles are already scheduled to be replaced by Patriots with nonnuclear warheads. In addition, the Netherlands would remove from its territory NATO's nuclear mines and its Neptune submarine system, according to NATO sources. The plan, if adopted, is likely to displease NATO.

## Youths Make Pilgrimage in Polish Protest

Senior Church Officials Act in Crucifixes Dispute

Review

GARWOLIN, Poland — Students angered by the removal of crucifixes from their high schools began a protest pilgrimage to Poland's most sacred shrine Friday as senior church officials prepared to intercede in the affair.

Dozens of students traveled by car, bus and train from the town of Garwolin to Warsaw, where they were due to catch an overnight train to Czestochowa, home of the Black Madonna icon in the Jasna Gora monastery.

Hundreds more were expected to follow soon, accompanied by Garwolin priests, who have given full backing to the protest. Some youths from Zaleszow, a village near Garwolin, joined the pilgrimage, local church officials said.

Archbishop Bronislaw Dabrowski, the secretary of the Polish episcopate, was scheduled to hold talks on the protest Saturday with government officials in Warsaw, the officials said. He is the highest-ranking official to be drawn into the affair, now in its fourth day.

In Rome Friday, Cardinal Jozef Glemp, the Roman Catholic primate of Poland, described the student protest as nothing unusual. The Associated Press reported, "All of this is normal," he said at Leonardo da Vinci Airport upon arrival for a three-day visit, following a tour of Brazil and Argentina.

"Since the end of the war, we have always had problems with crucifixes in schools," he said without elaboration.

Before the students set out, a Garwolin priest, the Rev. Stanislaw Binko, told them in a sermon at the town church: "Christ today is speaking from Garwolin. He is speaking from here to the entire world."

"On are on the lips of the hearts and in the prayers of all Poles," Father Binko told about 2,000 worshippers, consisting of the students and their parents, gathered at the Transfiguration Church in Garwolin Friday evening. He denounced the government demand that parents of students at the town's agricultural school either sign a document acknowledging the secular nature of the institution or face seeing their children expelled.

Mr. Gonzalez said Thursday that French-Spanish relations had been dealt a severe blow by the incident, and the Spanish government lodged a formal protest.

French officials said earlier that one of the trawlers had refused to submit itself to controls. They said that both fishing vessels had persistently flouted the area's fishing regulations in the past. After the shooting, the two trawlers were towed to Lorient, near Brest.

Guy Lenguere, French secretary of state for maritime affairs, warned that such incidents would happen again if the Spanish trawlers continued to violate restrictions.

The incident has underlined the traditional animosity between the two nations despite attempts by the Socialist governments in Madrid and Paris to forge closer ties. Madrid sees France as obstructing its EC entry, scheduled for January 1986.

A further irritant has been that in the past week, France's top legal advisory body, the Council of State, has upheld pleas by members of the Basque separatist group, ETA, the Basque language acronym for Basque Homeland and Liberty, that they be considered for political refugee status.

It was announced in Warsaw Thursday that one of Poland's best-known writers, Marek Nowakowski, was arrested by military authorities on charges of cooperating with what were described as Western organizations carrying on "activities detrimental to the Polish state," The New York Times reported.

Police have arrested 35 Solidarity activists in southwestern Poland, the Wrocław Communist Party newspaper, Gazeta Robotnicza, said Friday. Uzeta Robotnicza, an underground newspaper, reported the arrests.

Arrested 28-29, represented a militant branch in the union called Fighting Solidarity, led by Kornel Morawiecki, the newspaper said.

Belgrade Jails Envoy's Killers

BELGRADE — Two Armenians were sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment in Belgrade Friday for the murder last year of Galip Balkar, the Turkish ambassador to Yugoslavia.

Armenians were sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment in Belgrade Friday for the murder last year of Galip Balkar, the Turkish ambassador to Yugoslavia.

Armenians were sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment in Belgrade Friday for the murder last year of Galip Balkar, the Turkish ambassador to Yugoslavia.

Armenians were sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment in Belgrade Friday for the murder last year of Galip Balkar, the Turkish ambassador to Yugoslavia.

Armenians were sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment in Belgrade Friday for the murder last year of Galip Balkar, the Turkish ambassador to Yugoslavia.

Armenians were sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment in Belgrade Friday for the murder last year of Galip Balkar, the Turkish ambassador to Yugoslavia.

Armenians were sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment in Belgrade Friday for the murder last year of Galip Balkar, the Turkish ambassador to Yugoslavia.

Armenians were sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment in Belgrade Friday for the murder last year of Galip Balkar, the Turkish ambassador to Yugoslavia.

Armenians were sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment in Belgrade Friday for the murder last year of Galip Balkar, the Turkish ambassador to Yugoslavia.

Armenians were sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment in Belgrade Friday for the murder last year of Galip Balkar, the Turkish ambassador to Yugoslavia.

Armenians were sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment in Belgrade Friday for the murder last year of Galip Balkar, the Turkish ambassador to Yugoslavia.

Armenians were sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment in Belgrade Friday for the murder last year of Galip Balkar, the Turkish ambassador to Yugoslavia.

Armenians were sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment in Belgrade Friday for the murder last year of Galip Balkar, the Turkish ambassador to Yugoslavia.

Armenians were sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment in Belgrade Friday for the murder last year of Galip Balkar, the Turkish ambassador to Yugoslavia.

## Greece Backs Off Charge Of Turkish 'Provocation'

The Associated Press

ATHENS — Greece backed away from a confrontation with Turkey on Friday by accepting Turkey's explanation that fire by ships on maneuvers in the northern Aegean on Thursday was not aimed at a Greek destroyer.

"We've decided there was no intention on the part of the Turkish government to provoke such a dangerous episode," Deputy Foreign Minister Yiannis Kapsis said after a 15-minute meeting Friday with the Turkish ambassador to Athens, Fahri Alacani.

He said Greece had reversed an earlier decision to recall the Greek ambassador to Ankara, Sotiris Constantinou, after Thursday's incident near the northern Greek island of Samothrace.

Greece had contended that a squadron of five Turkish destroyers on maneuvers near the Dardanelles had fired three salvoes into Greek territorial waters that almost hit the Greek destroyer Panther and a fleet of Greek fishing boats.

New explanations given to our ambassador today by Foreign Un-

dersecretary Ercument Yavuzalp were substantially different from those rejected yesterday," Mr. Kapsis said. "Recall of the Greek ambassador to Ankara has been canceled."

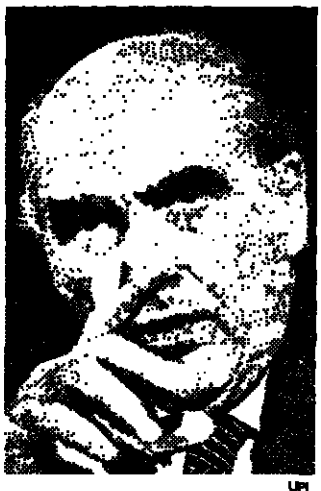
He said Turkish officials explained that the warships were firing anti-aircraft shells that exploded in the air and "posed no danger for surface vessels."

Mr. Kapsis's statement abruptly reversed earlier charges that Turkey had deliberately provoked the most serious incident in 10 years between the two countries.

Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu said earlier Friday: "This was the worst provocation by Turkey since the Turkish invasion of Cyprus in 1974. The destroyer could have been sunk, the fishermen drowned."

Mr. Kapsis denied that appeals for "self-control" from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, of which both Greece and Turkey are members, had influenced Greece's swift change of attitude.

He also declined to comment on remarks by the Turkish prime minister, Turgut Ozal, that Greece was



Andreas Papandreu

behaving "like a child" over the incident and that Mr. Papandreu "enjoys playing an actor's role too much."

Greece and Turkey came to the brink of war in 1974 when Turkish forces moved into northern Cyprus after a coup plotted in Athens against Archbishop Makarios, who was then president.

About 20,000 Turkish troops still occupy the northern third of the island, where the Turkish Cypriot minority declared independence unilaterally last November.

## Trawler Incident Cools Mauroy Arrival in Spain

By Tom Burns

Washington Post Service  
MADRID — Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy of France flew into a chilly reception in Madrid Friday following an incident Wednesday in which the French Navy opened fire on two Spanish trawlers in the Bay of Biscay.

The shooting, involving trawlers fishing without a permit in French waters, provoked a wave of anti-French sentiment in the Spanish press and street protests.

Nine seamen were injured, two seriously, when a shell hit one of the vessels. One fisherman later had his leg amputated in a French naval hospital.

Conservative opposition politicians in Spain said they would boycott all receptions for Mr. Mauroy. The French prime minister is visiting Madrid in his capacity as mayor of Lille and as the guest of the Madrid city mayor. No government officials were present at the airport, despite the fact that Mr. Mauroy was due to hold talks with Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez of Spain during his 24-hour stay.

The chairman of the fishermen's associations of the northern Spanish Basque coast, where the trawlers were based, described the French attitude as "similar to that of the Soviets when they shot down the [South Korean] jumbo." All 269 people on board a Korean Air Lines jet died when a Soviet fighter shot down the plane on Sept. 1.

Several thousand took part in demonstrations Friday in the Basque fishing base of Ondarroa shouting "French assassins" and demanding a ban on all French imports. In Madrid, police reinforcements were stationed outside the French Embassy.

The Madrid tabloid, *Diario 16*, said: "However illegal might have been the activities of our fishermen, this is the first time that a European nation has considered sardine fishing as an act of war that should be answered by cannonballs."

The conservative daily *ABC* suggested that Mr. Mauroy should spend his overnight stay in Madrid in a medieval tower where King François I of France was held in captivity in the 16th century.

Mr. Gonzalez said Thursday that French-Spanish relations had been dealt a severe blow by the incident, and the Spanish government lodged a formal protest.

French officials said earlier that one of the trawlers had refused to submit itself to controls. They said that both fishing vessels had persistently flouted the area's fishing regulations in the past. After the shooting, the two trawlers were towed to Lorient, near Brest.

Guy Lenguere, French secretary of state for maritime affairs, warned that such incidents would happen again if the Spanish trawlers continued to violate restrictions.

The incident has underlined the traditional animosity between the two nations despite attempts by the Socialist governments in Madrid and Paris to forge closer ties. Madrid sees France as obstructing its EC entry, scheduled for January 1986.

A further irritant has been that in the past week, France's top legal advisory body, the Council of State, has upheld pleas by members of the Basque separatist group, ETA, the Basque language acronym for Basque Homeland and Liberty, that they be considered for political refugee status.

It was announced in Warsaw Thursday that one of Poland's best-known writers, Marek Nowakowski, was arrested by military authorities on charges of cooperating with what were described as Western organizations carrying on "activities detrimental to the Polish state," The New York Times reported.

Police have arrested 35 Solidarity activists in southwestern Poland, the Wrocław Communist Party newspaper, *Gazeta Robotnicza*, said Friday. *Uzeta Robotnicza*, an underground newspaper, reported the arrests.

Arrested 28-29, represented a militant branch in the union called Fighting Solidarity, led by Kornel Morawiecki, the newspaper said.

Belgrade Jails Envoy's Killers

BELGRADE — Two Armenians were sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment in Belgrade Friday for the murder last year of Galip Balkar, the Turkish ambassador to Yugoslavia.

Armenians were sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment in Belgrade Friday for the murder last year of Galip Balkar, the Turkish ambassador to Yugoslavia.

Armenians were sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment in Belgrade Friday for the murder last year of Galip Balkar, the Turkish ambassador to Yugoslavia.

Armenians were sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment in Belgrade Friday for the murder last year of Galip Balkar, the Turkish ambassador to Yugoslavia.

Armenians were sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment in Belgrade Friday for the murder last year of Galip Balkar, the Turkish ambassador to Yugoslavia.

Armenians were sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment in Belgrade Friday for the murder last year of Galip Balkar, the Turkish ambassador to Yugoslavia.

Armenians were sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment in Belgrade Friday for the murder last year of Galip Balkar, the Turkish ambassador to Yugoslavia.

Armenians were sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment in Belgrade Friday for the murder last year of Galip Balkar, the Turkish ambassador to Yugoslavia.

Armenians were sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment in Belgrade Friday for the murder last year of Galip Balkar, the Turkish ambassador to Yugoslavia.

Armenians were sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment in Belgrade Friday for the murder last year of Galip Balkar, the Turkish ambassador to Yugoslavia.

Armenians were sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment in Belgrade Friday for the murder last year of Galip Balkar, the Turkish ambassador to Yugoslavia.

Armenians were sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment in Belgrade Friday for the murder last year of Galip Balkar, the Turkish ambassador to Yugoslavia.

Armenians were sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment in Belgrade Friday for the murder last year of Galip Balkar, the Turkish ambassador to Yugoslavia.

Armenians were sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment in Belgrade Friday for the murder last year of Galip Balkar, the Turkish ambassador to Yugoslavia.

Armenians were sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment in Belgrade Friday for the murder last year of Galip Balkar, the Turkish ambassador to Yugoslavia.

Armenians were sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment in Belgrade Friday for the murder last year of Galip Balkar, the Turkish ambassador to Yugoslavia.

## Iran's Costly Attacks May Presage a Major Thrust

By Leslie H. Gelb

New York Times Service  
WASHINGTON — Reagan administration officials say that Iran appears to be trying to wear down Iraq with costly attacks by untrained units to set the stage for a possibly decisive thrust by regular forces.

In support of this view, the officials pointed out Thursday that few regular Iranian Army units appeared to have been engaged in the most recent offensive led by untrained Revolutionary Guards and carried out mostly by teenagers and older men.

But other administration experts disagreed, suggesting that regular forces might have been withheld because the Islamic Revolutionary Council, which seems to run Iran, might consider them not sufficiently reliable and because the forces might turn against the regime if ordered to make suicidal attacks.

The administration officials were reluctant to predict the outcome of the war or to say which side they thought was winning. But they made clear they felt that Washington, rather than maintaining the more neutral stance that prevailed until about a year ago, is now interested in preventing a victory by Iran.

The officials said the administration view was that if Iran were to win and a radical Islamic regime were established in Iraq, the effects would be more unsettling throughout the region than the recent Syrian ascendancy in Lebanon.

Nonetheless, the officials said, there has been no decision to employ U.S. air and naval power, let alone ground forces, to prevent this. They were less forthcoming about whether emergency plans had been made to encourage or allow such friendly countries as Egypt, Jordan and Saudi Arabia to provide additional arms to Iraq.

President Ronald Reagan, however, has issued standing orders for immediate naval and air action to clear the Strait of Hormuz if the Iranians try to mine the waterway, through which oil is transported from the Gulf.

Iran has repeatedly threatened such action in reprisal for any Iraqi attacks on its oil resources.

But the administration is said to feel that Iran is not likely to try to close the strait for fear of provoking the United States and out of concern for its own oil exports.

The officials noted that Iran's finances are almost entirely dependent on oil exports.

They estimated that naval forces of the United States, Britain and France could reopen the waterway in two to three weeks, if properly positioned in advance.

The administration officials said U.S. intelligence could make only educated guesses about Iranian strategy and intentions. But they said intelligence officials were confident that they knew generally what was going on in the battlefield and the Gulf area.

They said the administration is also confident that it has evidence to support recent charges of Iraqi use of chemical weapons. Their use is banned by the 1925 Geneva Convention, to which both Iran and Iraq are signatories.

To the administration analysts, one of the most important military developments has been the ineffectiveness of the Soviet-trained Iraqi Air Force. It is said to outnumber Iranian combat aircraft by seven or eight to one, but it rarely provides support for ground attacks.

An Iraqi Army commander was quoted Friday as saying that the latest Iranian offensive was aimed at taking the Basra-Umura highway and then moving west to the border of Kuwait. The Associated Press reported from Kuwait.

General Hisham Sabah al-Fakhri, commander of the East Tigris Iraqi forces, said in an interview for the Kuwait newspaper *Al-Anbaa* that the plan was to use "detailed maps found with the Iranian prisoners and those killed."

Basra, Iraq's second largest city, is about 200 kilometers (120 miles) north of Kuwait. The commander said that 50,000 Iraqis were killed and several thousand taken prisoner in the latest offensives.

A further irritant has been that in the past week, France's top legal advisory body, the Council of State, has upheld pleas by members of the Basque separatist group, ETA, the Basque language acronym for Basque Homeland and Liberty, that they be considered for political refugee status.

It was announced in Warsaw Thursday that one of Poland's best-known writers, Marek Nowakowski, was arrested by military authorities on charges of cooperating with what were described as Western organizations carrying on "activities detrimental to the Polish state," The New York Times reported.

## U.S. Finds Errors In Call-Up Lists

United Press International  
WASHINGTON — More than 20 percent of the members of some key U.S. Army reserve units could miss their call for wartime mobilization because of wrong telephone numbers and home addresses, the U.S. General Accounting Office has reported.

As a result, the office has recommended to the secretary of the army that "appropriate emphasis" be given to maintaining accurate rosters and that tests of the system be made annually.

In time of war the reserve units "are expected to mobilize with little or no advance warning so they can deploy with active forces" and it is important that reservists be promptly notified and be personally prepared, said the office, which is the Congress's watchdog agency.

The GAO made a check of the army's notification procedure, taking a random sample of 10 units. "Because of deficiencies in the army's alert rosters — for example, incorrect telephone numbers and addresses — approximately 22 percent of army guard and reserve personnel with early mobilization schedules may not be notified and assembled promptly," it found.

The officials said the administration view was that if Iran were to win and a radical Islamic regime were established in Iraq, the effects would be more unsettling throughout the region than the recent Syrian ascendancy in Lebanon.

Nonetheless, the officials said, there has been no decision to employ U.S. air and naval power, let alone ground forces, to prevent this. They were less forthcoming about whether emergency plans had been made to encourage or allow such friendly countries as Egypt, Jordan and Saudi Arabia to provide additional arms to Iraq.

President Ronald Reagan, however, has issued standing orders for immediate naval and air action to clear the Strait of Hormuz if the Iranians try to mine the waterway, through which oil is transported from the Gulf.

Iran has repeatedly threatened such action in reprisal for any Iraqi attacks on its oil resources.

But the administration is said to feel that Iran is not likely to try to close the strait for fear of provoking the United States and out of concern for its own oil exports.

The officials noted that Iran's finances are almost entirely dependent on oil exports.

They estimated that naval forces of the United States, Britain and France could reopen the waterway in two to three weeks, if properly positioned in advance.

The administration officials said U.S. intelligence could make only educated guesses about Iranian strategy and intentions. But they said intelligence officials were confident that they knew generally what was going on in the battlefield and the Gulf area.

They said the administration is also confident that it has evidence to support recent charges of Iraqi use of chemical weapons. Their use is banned by the 1925 Geneva Convention, to which both Iran and Iraq are signatories.

To the administration analysts, one of the most important military developments has been the ineffectiveness of the Soviet-trained Iraqi Air Force. It is said to outnumber Iranian combat aircraft by seven or eight to one, but it rarely provides support for ground attacks.

## Beirut Fighting Continues; Christians Say Militia Isn't Bound by Swiss Talks

By William Claiborne

Washington Post Service  
BEIRUT — Lebanon's warring factions exchanged artillery and machine-gun fire Friday across the center of Beirut as the rightist Christian militia declared that it would not be bound by decisions made at the national reconciliation

conference set to open next week in Lausanne, Switzerland.

One artillery shell crashed into Beirut International Airport. The Christian militia has warned that it will not allow the airport, which has been closed since Feb. 6, to reopen until the Christians of East Beirut are assured of safe access to the facility.

Residential neighborhoods in both East Beirut and West Beirut came under intense shell fire, leaving two persons dead and 27 wounded. Two shells fell about two blocks from a U.S. Marine position near the U.S. Embassy.

In Damascus, Lebanese opposition leaders, including the Druze leader, Walid Jumblat, and the Shiite Muslim militia leader, Nabih Berri, met with Syrian officials as they prepared a position paper for the reconciliation talks, which are expected to begin Monday.

But the director of foreign relations for the rightist Christian militia, which is known as the Lebanese Forces, said the militia would not be bound by decisions made during the talks, even though Christians will be represented.

"We all know the problems are there and if we don't solve them in March, we will have to solve them later. So let's have the guts to face the present," she said. The next meeting of EC leaders takes place in two weeks in Brussels.

Mrs. Thatcher has been advocating major reforms in the trading bloc, and her aides have indicated that she might withhold Britain's contribution to the community's \$21.9-billion annual budget if these reforms are not acted upon.

In London, meanwhile, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher reiterated a demand for reforms in EC finances. The Associated Press reported.

"We all know the problems are there and if we don't solve them in March, we will have to solve them later. So let's have the guts to face the present," she said. The next meeting of EC leaders takes place in two weeks in Brussels.

Mrs. Thatcher has been advocating major reforms in the trading bloc, and her aides have indicated that she might withhold Britain's contribution to the community's \$21.9-billion annual budget if these reforms are not acted upon.

In London, meanwhile, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher reiterated a demand for reforms in EC finances. The Associated Press reported.

"We all know the problems are there and if we don't solve them in March, we will have to solve them later. So let's have the guts to face the present," she said. The next meeting of EC leaders takes place in two weeks in Brussels.

"We will be very selective," said the director, Naoum Farrah. "We'll take our position according to our interest."

Lebanese Head to Lausanne

The Lebanese foreign minister, Elie Salem, left for Cyprus on Friday on his way to Lausanne. Reuters reported from Beirut. President Amin Gemayel is expected to fly to Switzerland on Sunday.

Information Minister Roger Shikani said Mr. Gemayel was "very optimistic" about Lebanon's future and had received guarantees of the nation's stability from Syria.

Belgrade Jails Envoy's Killers

BELGRADE — Two Armenians were sentenced to 20



## Government Intrusions Would Increase Under Hart, Glenn Charges

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**STONE MOUNTAIN, Georgia** — Senator John Glenn, trying to revive his campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination, urged Southern voters Friday not to "rush to judgment" and charged that Gary Hart as president would increase government interference in Americans' lives.

Senator Glenn, who on Thursday called Senator Hart's proposals for a trilateral military dangerous, urged voters in the South "to see if new ideas are also new intrusions of government into your lives."

The Ohio senator, trying to rebound in the Alabama, Georgia and Florida primaries on Tuesday from poor finishes in the Iowa and Maine caucuses and the New Hampshire primary, said, "I am the only moderate left in the race."

Pat Caddell, the pollster and a top aide in Senator Hart's campaign, said Friday the critical showdown with former Vice President Walter F. Mondale, the former front-runner in the race, could come March 20 in the Illinois primary.

Mr. Caddell said he believes Senator Hart will do well in the coming week's "Super Tuesday" primaries and caucuses — when 511 delegates will be chosen — but the real Democratic "Donnybrook" could be a week later in Illinois.

Senator Hart campaigned across the nation Friday, beginning in Florida. He spent 45 minutes in Oklahoma City, which picks 43 delegates Tuesday. He was endorsed by former House Speaker Carl Albert, who said Senator Hart is the best campaigner since Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Later he was scheduled to fly to Chicago to court Mayor Harold Washington and then go on to New York City to raise money.

Mr. Caddell predicted that Mr. Hart would win the Massachusetts primary Tuesday and be at least a

strong second in Georgia, Florida and Alabama.

Mr. Mondale said Friday that he had rejected advice that he try to regain his status as front-runner by repudiating former President Jimmy Carter or developing a "gimmick" such as Mr. Hart's "new ideas."

Mr. Mondale, in a speech to students at Emory Law School, said, "I'm being advised to distance myself from President Carter, and turn my back on a president who put more trust in his vice president than any other president in American history. I say no."

Aides to Mr. Mondale acknowledged a "tremendous momentum" building for Mr. Hart in Florida, Georgia and Alabama.

In Massachusetts, the momentum of Mr. Hart's recent triumphs has become so powerful that Mr. Mondale's superior organization seems unlikely to stop Mr. Hart from winning the state's primary, according to politicians and public opinion polls in Boston. The New York Times reported.

In Massachusetts, a poll by The Boston Globe in January showed Mr. Hart with 3 percent support. He received 41 percent in a similar poll last week after his victory in New Hampshire, and Mr. Mondale dropped from 43 percent to 29 percent.

Reports of a surge of support across the nation for Mr. Hart were bolstered Thursday by a Gallup poll that showed him leading President Ronald Reagan in a national sample of voters.

The poll, taken by telephone among 719 registered voters between March 2 and March 6, found that in a tight heat for the presidency, 52 percent said they favored Mr. Hart, compared with 43 percent for Mr. Reagan. Mr. Reagan led Mr. Mondale, 50 percent to 45 percent, and Mr. Glenn, 52 percent to 41 percent. (UPI, NYT, AP)



The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson.

## Life With Jackson: Chaos on a Campaign Trail

Bill Peterson

Washington Post Service

**JACKSONVILLE, Alabama** — Life aboard the Rainbow Express, the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson's chartered airplane and traveling roadshow, has turned sour. Fatigue is everywhere. Tempers are on edge.

Nobody has any clean laundry. Twice in the past week the pilot has flown into a rage. The reporters following Mr. Jackson teeter on the edge of mutiny over the long hours, bad food and perpetual confusion.

The whole thing seems to be propelled only by the rocking cadence of church choirs and the force of Mr. Jackson's personality.

"There are times when the facts run out and faith takes over," he said Wednesday night.

The Rainbow Express operates on a long day, which often begins with baggage call at 6:30 A.M. and does not end until almost 2 A.M. the next day.

Alabama, Georgia and Florida, all with large black populations, hold primaries Tuesday. But where has Mr. Jackson spent this week? A day in Massachusetts, one in Michigan, one in Illinois and one in Arkansas and Kentucky.

Jackson aides often are not able to say in what city the candidate will be until a few hours before he arrives. Reporters do not have time to file stories on him. So each week less about him appears in the press.

Undermanned and underfinanced, Mr. Jackson's campaign has always been more chaotic than most.

On Tuesday, Mr. Jackson failed to win 10 percent in Vermont's preference vote, setting in motion a process that could lead to the cutting off of his federal matching campaign funds.

"We have a poor campaign with a rich message," he says before almost every audience.

He does not have a pollster, a single TV commercial, baggage handler, political consultant, traveling press secretary or advance workers to prepare the way for him.

He arrives at almost every event two to three hours late. At one point, he formally apologized to the traveling party.

The first sign of trouble Wednesday came at the 6:30 A.M. baggage call in Detroit. There was no bus to take the party to the airport. Everyone grabbed taxis.

At the airport, Mr. Jackson's plane was not ready to take off, causing a 45-minute delay.

The plane has several shortcomings: It does not always start and the heater does not work. Outside, the temperature was a chilly minus 8 degrees centigrade (17 degrees Fahrenheit).

Mr. Jackson, who has been fighting a virus, was so cold he asked to ride in the cockpit. The rest shivered, wrapped in blankets and overcoats.

The plane landed at Chicago's Midway Airport. Unfortunately, Mr. Jackson's motorcade was waiting at O'Hare International Airport, miles away. His scheduled events in Waukegan and Joliet, Illinois, had to be scrapped. While his Democratic rivals campaigned across the South, Mr. Jackson spent the morning in the Monarch Flying Service hangar.

He had been scheduled to be overnight in Illinois, but someone during the afternoon decided to go to Starkville, Mississippi. The party arrived there at 11:20 P.M. after a series of tests, confrontations on the plane. The airfield was completely dark as the plane taxied up to a fire station, the only open building around.

Things appeared to be on the upswing Thursday, however, as large, enthusiastic crowds greeted Mr. Jackson in Mississippi and in Jacksonville, Alabama.

## 4 Nobelists Urge Funds For Science Education

Los Angeles Times Service

**WASHINGTON** — Four professors who won Nobel prizes last year have warned the House Science and Technology Committee that American success in winning the prizes masks serious problems in the financing of science education.

Persons living in the United States shared or won the three Nobel science prizes as well as the economics award in 1983. One of them, Dr. William A. Fowler of the California Institute of Technology, charged at a hearing Thursday that the low salaries paid high school science teachers are "criminal."

He shared the Nobel laureate in physics with Dr. Subramanyam Chandrasekhar of the University of Chicago. Dr. Chandrasekhar did not attend the hearing.

Dr. Fowler said modern instruments are in such short supply at some universities that students never even see the equipment before they begin graduate school. "A student can't learn modern physics playing with inclined planes and pulleys."

In response, Representative Don Fuqua, a Democrat of Florida, the

committee chairman, said "These are tough decisions to make with our limited resources."

Representative Larry Winn Jr., a Republican of Kansas, noted that the U.S. budget deficit helps keep the government from reaching "the ideal" of spending more on science and technology.

But the Nobel laureates argued that allocating funds for science education and research was a good investment and should be increased.

"There is just not enough money to go around," said Dr. Barbara McClintock of the Cold Springs Harbor Laboratory on Long Island, New York. She was awarded the Nobel prize for physiology and medicine. "Scientists spend much of their time writing for grants, and when they are rejected the results are catastrophic," she said.

Dr. Gerard Debreau of the University of California, Berkeley, who won the Nobel prize for economics, said "There is a great deal to be done with science education in this country and there is an insufficient number of qualified teachers."

Dr. Henry Taube of Stanford University, the Nobel laureate for



Dr. William A. Fowler

chemistry, said limited university fellowship funds stifle creativity. He called for more fellowships and more capital investment.

At the end of the hearing, Dr. Fowler said: "We scientists in the United States have been the luckiest in the world. We have been supported very generously by the American people; let there be no mistake about that. What I am talking about today is fine tuning."

He added, "All the easy problems have been solved. All that is left are the hard ones."

## Pentagon Says New Missile Project Does Not Assure Protection of Public

By Charles Mohr

New York Times Service

**WASHINGTON** — Pentagon officials have conceded that they could not be sure a costly research program would result in a high degree of protection against nuclear missiles for the U.S. population.

The officials contended, however, that the groundwork for a high technology defense was needed because the Soviet Union was about 10 years ahead in some aspects of such a system.

The Defense Department's witnesses, speaking Thursday before the Senate Armed Services Committee, also argued that a defense, assuring the survival of a significant number of U.S. nuclear weapons would greatly aid to deterrence against attack and thus add a "bonus" in population protection.

The chief witnesses were Fred C. Ikle, undersecretary of defense for policy, Richard D. DeLauer, undersecretary for research and engineering, and Robert S. Cooper, director of the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, accompanied by intelligence and techni-

cal specialists, they testified first in secret and then in public.

The administration is requesting that Congress appropriate \$1.98 billion for the 1985 fiscal year on research in advanced technologies that might permit development of a high-technology defense against nuclear missiles.

That is only about \$250 million more than had already been planned for such purposes before President Ronald Reagan gave a speech March 23 suggesting an effort to achieve such a defense.

The officials contemplate appropriations of about \$24 billion over a five-year period. The technologies include directed-energy weapons such as lasers and particle beams, optical and other means of pointing the beams accurately, high-speed data processing, methods of placing such equipment in space or employing space-based mirrors to reflect ground lasers, and ways to defend the system.

Mr. DeLauer said that the program was a research and development program and that there was no guarantee that any of the ideas would work.

"No decision has been made to

develop and deploy any weapons or other elements of the potential system," he said.

"The aim of this program is to improve our knowledge of the relevant technologies."

Asked to elaborate on the military-related technologies in which the Soviet Union is believed to have a 10-year lead, Mr. DeLauer cited only large rockets to lift very heavy loads into space, saying that in such fields as high-speed data processing the United States had more "elegant" methods than the Soviet Union.

Senator Sam Nunn of Georgia, a Democrat, questioned the witnesses about the feasibility of "population protection," noting that he could not find the concept in their testimony. Mr. Nunn said that in the March 23 speech, President Reagan had seemed to hold out the possibility of a defense so effective that it would make offensive nuclear weapons "impotent and obsolete."

If the "American people wake up and find out" that the protection of missile silos and not people is the goal, Mr. Nunn said, "they may have a change of heart" about supporting the program.

## AMERICAN TOPICS

### Reagan Tries to Gag Critics of His Age

Democratic challengers who would like to make something of Ronald Reagan's age may find themselves co-opted by the 73-year-old president. In recent weeks Mr. Reagan has been calling attention to his age by poking fun at himself. When he turned 73 in early February, the president joked that he was simply celebrating the 34th anniversary of his 39th birthday. Furthermore, he added, "Those numbers don't mean anything. I believe Moses was 80 when God first commissioned him for public service."

### City Adds Peace To Its Services

Cambridge, Massachusetts, has become the country's first municipality to add the prevention of nuclear war to its list of city services. The city of 95,000, which is home to Harvard University, has named an economist, Jeb Brugmann, 26, as the director of its 20-member Commission on Nuclear Disarmament and Peace Education. His responsibilities will include the alerting of Cambridge citizens to the dangers of a nuclear buildup and the launching of a nationwide municipal peace movement.

Mr. Brugmann says he plans to introduce "peace education" into the public school curriculum, develop a sister-city relationship with a Soviet city and study how local industries now working on military contracts could be converted to nondefense work. Conceding that nuclear arms issues will ultimately be decided at the national level, Mr. Brugmann nonetheless maintains that "it is the responsibility of local governments to assure that their city isn't destroyed by nuclear war."

### Doctors Face Probe For Phony Degrees

Prompted by the Postal Service's discovery of extensive trafficking in phony medical degrees last year, state and federal investigators are checking the validity of credentials held by more than 3,000 persons working as doctors or seeking medical certification throughout the country. The investigations under way in 15 states are the most widespread in recent years.

Abuses of medical credentials were termed a "horrendous mess" by the American Medical Association and a "national scandal" by the National Clearing House on Licensure, which coordinates state medical licensing bureaus. The probes largely stem from a mail fraud and conspiracy case in which a Peruvian living in Alexandria, Virginia, admitted taking \$1.5 million from 165 persons for fake documents from Caribbean medical schools. Federal and state officials say that the purchasers of the fabricated documents were mostly American citizens who paid \$5,000 to \$30,000 to get them.

Investigators emphasize that

not all those with suspicious credentials will prove to be practicing medicine illegally. While they say that more than 3,000 cases are being checked, they are making no estimates of how many people are posing as doctors or medical trainees. False papers obtained from the Dominican Republic were used by four persons recently dismissed from hospitals in New York state for posing as doctors. New York and California are reported to be most seriously affected by the investigations, which are also under way in Florida, Illinois, Maryland and other states.



Sally K. Ride

### Notes on People

Although the majority of astronauts on early space shuttle flights suffered "space adaptation syndrome" or space sickness, incidence of the sickness has fallen off lately — and at least one space surgeon thinks Sally K. Ride made the difference. More than half the crews of the first six shuttle crews experienced such symptoms as loss of appetite, general malaise, headaches, nausea and vomiting, but the incidence has been tapering off since the June flight that took America's first woman astronaut into space. Miss Ride had no space sickness symptoms, and only one of the four men she flew with felt under the weather. A space surgeon familiar with the flight said, "Ride went up there as the first woman determined not to get sick. The four men were just as determined not to get sick in front of her." He added, "Maybe every flight should have a woman aboard."

At 46, the age he claims, James Barnes has already served time in jail for at least a dozen crimes, ranging from murder to vagrancy, over the past 34 years. Last week, a New York judge sentenced him to another six months in jail for swindling five Brooklyn women out of \$6,000 in the last two years. Mr. Barnes, who pleaded guilty, will be one of the oldest city jail inmates in the memory of New York officials. His name is one of several he has used over the years, and his 1987 date of birth has not been confirmed, but as Justice Michael C. Curci observed, "No matter how you do the arithmetic, he's a very old man."

## Meese Received Memo on Attempts To Get Carter Campaign Information

By Mary Thornton

Washington Post Service

**WASHINGTON** — Edwin Meese 3d was sent a memo from an aide in Ronald Reagan's 1980 campaign against President Jimmy Carter that said Mr. Reagan's campaign manager, William J. Casey, "wants more information from the Carter camp and wants it circulated."

The memo, dated Sept. 12, 1980, was among several documents released late Thursday by Senator Howard M. Metzenbaum, Democrat of Ohio. They raised new questions about Mr. Meese's nomination as attorney general and the repeated insistence of Mr. Meese, Mr. Casey and other senior Reagan aides that they were unaware of efforts to obtain materials from Mr. Carter's re-election campaign.

A second memo released Thursday is dated Oct. 15, 1980, and marked "sensitive and confidential." It is from Richard V. Allen, the campaign's adviser on national security issues, and discusses the potential impact on the campaign of an anticipated "October surprise" effort to free U.S. hostages held by Iran.

In that memo, sent to Mr. Reagan, Mr. Meese, Mr. Casey and a pollster, Richard B. Wirthlin, Mr. Allen said he had "had a call from an unimpeachable source who has received information directly from ABC XYZ." Mr. Allen reported that his source was told by "ABC

XYZ," a code name he did not explain, that the last week of October 1980 was the "likely time" for the hostages to be freed and that "this could come 'at any moment, as a bolt out of the blue.'"

These and other documents came to light after Senate investigators obtained them from Representative Donald J. Albosta, a Michigan Democrat whose House subcommittee is completing a separate probe of the 1980 presidential campaign. Mr. Metzbaum sent some of the documents to Mr. Meese on Wednesday with a list of questions after the close of four days of public hearings on Mr. Meese's nomination by the Senate Judiciary Committee. A committee vote on the nomination has been postponed.

Mr. Meese, Mr. Reagan's 1980 campaign chief of staff, responded Thursday by releasing parts of an affidavit given to Mr. Albosta's investigators. He said in the affidavit that he did not recall receiving several memos from Reagan campaign aides that described or included political strategy materials produced for the Carter campaign.

In an accompanying statement, Mr. Meese told Mr. Metzbaum, a member of the judiciary panel, that he had "no knowledge of any effort" by anyone associated with the 1980 Reagan campaign "to obtain from the Carter administration, or the 1980 Carter-Mondale presidential campaign, any private materials or information."

The documents made public

Thursday provide the most comprehensive look to date at the type of information sought and received by the 1980 Reagan campaign about details of the Carter campaign. They include the following items:

• The Sept. 12, 1980, memo to Mr. Meese was from Robert Garlick, a retired admiral and longtime Meese associate in charge of plans and policy for the Reagan campaign.

• Mr. Garlick, a campaign aide, Robert K. Gray, and a campaign volunteer, H. Daniel Jones, regularly provided the Reagan campaign with advance details of Mr. Carter's travel schedule from September 1980 through the November election. Mr. Gray said he got his information from "our White House source" or "an excellent source." Mr. Jones attributed his information to a "reliable White House mole."

• In April 1980, Representative Eldon D. Rudd, Republican of Arizona, sent Mr. Reagan material on Mr. Carter's campaign promises that Mr. Rudd said came from a "Jimmy Carter staff source." Mr. Reagan passed it to Mr. Meese with a handwritten comment.

Mr. Albosta is obtaining affidavits from more than a dozen sources said that, when confronted with relevant memos they wrote or received about obtaining Carter campaign materials, several Reagan campaign officials said they could not recall the memos or any efforts to obtain such material.

## U.S. Farms: Bumper Crop of Bankruptcies

(Continued from Page 1)

told ourselves: 'If we don't make that loan, someone else will.'

"When you see community pillars like Elmer go," said Norman Marsh, another farmer, "everybody starts wondering about himself. There's a lot of bitterness."

The personal toll is great too. Mr. Stone, 74, former chairman of the county hospital board, the school board and the co-op grain elevator, has had two heart attacks. His son, Stein, 33, whose 15-hour days helped build their farm to around 500 acres (200 hectares) and their herd to 125 head, experienced strains in his marriage. His 5-year-old son, Nicholas, was silent for two days before his mother, Rogene, discovered the reason: He thought the auctioneer was going to sell Brandy, his dog.

The Stones told friends they wanted no demonstrations or protests. Mr. Stone said all the proceeds, around \$80,000 for the machinery and personal belongings, plus \$385,600 for all the land and buildings, would go toward his \$700,000 debt. Mrs. Stone said the bank, which let them keep a cottage in town, had promised to hold them responsible for only half the remainder, at 13 percent annual in-

terest. "But since we can't earn a living now," she said, "I don't know how we'll pay."

To avoid emotional confrontations, the family attorney, Pat Shaugnessy, asked bank officials not to attend the sale. "They always come all dressed up in their big shiny cars," said one farmer. And his neighbors in their muddy coveralls and baseball caps laughed loudly.

The Stones spent weeks taking inventory and arranging their possessions. While a pale sun tried to melt the frost on bare trees overhead, the auctioneer's rapid-fire hammer led more than 400 buyers to bid on fence posts, metal gates, calves, trucks, buckets of nails, chains. A \$60,000 self-propelled silage chopper went for \$8,100. The first thing to go was a pickup for \$6,500. The last was a vise for \$1.50.

In the late afternoon, by joking, prodding, shaming, even offering bids himself, Mr. Wolf, the auctioneer, had moved the price per acre of Stone's 322-acre homestead from \$405 up to \$800, still barely two-thirds its estimated worth. "Elmer, where's Elmer?" Mr. Wolf called out to the crowd just before the end. "Elmer, I want you to see Mr. Forbes there before I

say, 'Sold!' He's buying your land for \$800, O.K.?"

Mr. Stone, who was standing by his wife, said something. "What did ya say, Elmer?" asked the auctioneer.

Mr. Stone cleared his throat. "I said if that's it, that's it."

### Women's Groups Begin Lobbying Effort in U.S.

United Press International

**WASHINGTON** — More than 200 women held a demonstration on the steps of the U.S. Capitol Thursday to mark International Women's Day to promote an "international bill of rights and wrongs."

Sponsored jointly by the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Women's Strike for Peace, the Washington Peace Center and the National Organization for Women's Washington chapter, the rally opened a three-day lobbying effort for the bill. It calls for ending U.S. military, economic and cultural intervention abroad; halting the arms race, and stopping "racist, sexist and ageist" government budgets.



MARCH STORM — Women in Cleveland clung to a utility pole to keep on their feet as a blizzard hit the U.S. Northeast. At least 17 deaths were reported, and record low temperatures for the date were recorded in 17 cities.

## Senate Panel Puts Off Salvador Aid Request

Washington Post Service

**WASHINGTON** — The Senate Appropriations Committee has put off until next week the administration's emergency request for an additional \$93 million in emergency military aid to El Salvador in its battle against leftist guerrillas. The move was suggested by the committee's Republican chairman, Mark O. Hatfield of Oregon.

Earlier Thursday the committee refused to grant President Ronald Reagan's emergency request for an additional \$21 million in covert U.S. military aid to rebel forces in Nicaragua, insisting that the administration go through normal Senate channels to get its money.

Acknowledging the failure of what several Republicans called a disastrous effort to bypass congressional authorizing committees, Secretary of State George P. Shultz apologized to members of the Senate Intelligence Committee during a closed session and acknowledged that the move had been "self-defeating."

The committee provided \$24 million for covert aid to the Nicaraguan rebels last year, explicitly telling the administration it would have to make a formal request for more money.

Warned by members of Congress not to try to get the emergency military aid for El Salvador by reprogramming it from other projects or using legislative loopholes, administration strategists decided this week to try to attach their requests as amendments to two emer-

gency foreign aid measures certain to pass Congress quickly.

In the House, most Democratic members of the Foreign Affairs Committee tentatively approved terms under which they would agree to additional military aid to El Salvador in 1985. The compromise proposal reportedly would provide \$64.5 million in 1985 after a "progress report" from the president on conditions in El Salvador, and an additional \$124.8 million if, among other things, El Salvador eliminated its death squads.

■ Guerrillas Accused

The visiting deputy secretary of defense, William Howard Taft 4th, and embassy officials in El Salvador accused Salvadoran guerrillas Thursday of trying to disrupt the presidential election campaign by staging a flurry of terrorist attacks and "probably" by fomenting labor strikes, Robert J. McCartney of The Washington Post reported in San Salvador.

## U.S. Altering Key Gauge of Air Pollution

The Associated Press

**WASHINGTON** — The Environmental Protection Agency began Friday the process of changing the way it defines a key air pollutant. Environmentalists are expected to say the result could be looser standards.

The agency's administrator, William D. Ruckelshaus, announced the proposal, which could take more than a year to promulgate. The agency wants to stop measuring smoke, soot and dust in the air as "total suspended particulates" and count only those particles smaller than 10 microns in width, about 0.004 inches.

About half — the exact fraction is a key element in the dispute — of total suspended particulates are particles smaller than 10 microns. The rest can range up to 25 microns and larger.

Only particles smaller than about 10 microns get into the lungs of most people to cause or worsen respiratory diseases, scientists believe.

The agency must set its so-called primary standard, by law, at a level adequate to protect public health "with an adequate margin of safety."

It also sets a secondary standard to protect other activities. That standard will not be changed.

Currently, states are supposed to enforce a limit of 260 micrograms a cubic meter (about 260 billionths of an ounce per cubic foot) not to be exceeded for more than one day a year, and 75 micrograms a cubic meter averaged over an entire year.

The agency's Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee recommended that Mr. Ruckelshaus choose a new small-particle standard from the range of 55 to 110 micrograms for the one-day maximum and from a range of 150 to 350 micrograms for the annual average.

Mr. Ruckelshaus, in his proposal, said he would disregard the upper portion of the recommended range and choose a standard from between 150 and 250 micrograms.

The panel warned that limits in the high end of the ranges would provide "little or no margin of safety."

**SKY** FROM SATELLITE TELEVISION  
CHANNEL  
PROGRAM, SATURDAY 10th MARCH  
G.M.T. 17.00 SKY CHANNEL MUSIC BOX  
18.00 MY FAVOURITE MARTIAN  
18.25 MOVIE ON  
19.20 CINEMA GREATS: DOWN AMONG THE 77 MEN  
20.30 ALL STAR WRESTLING  
21.35 NEWSPAPER STORY  
21.55 SKY CHANNEL MUSIC BOX  
BROADCASTING TO CABLE COMPANIES IN EUROPE & THE UK VIA SATELLITE  
CONTACT: SATELLITE TELEVISION FOR FURTHER INFORMATION  
TELEPHONE: LONDON (01) 439 5491 TELEFAX: 266493



## ARTS / LEISURE

## Bouguereau's 'Photo-Idealism'

By Michael Gibson

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The spirit of William Bouguereau (1825-1905) has been called up from the dusty limbo to which he has been consigned since the turn of the century, thanks to a joint venture of the Petit Palais in Paris, the Musée des Beaux-Arts in Montreal and the Wadsworth Atheneum in Hartford, Connecticut. A selection of his paintings and drawings is now on display to the bemused Parisian public.

Some Parisian critics, with a strong sense of what is aesthetically right and wrong and a schoolmasterly concern for what the public is being offered, have declared that it was not a good idea to display this sort of work, because some people might be led astray and mistakenly be induced to admire it.

This is all the more quaint since the same people, we may suppose, would never stand for censorship under any other form. One may be reminded of the section devoted to Nazi art in the "Paris-Berlin" show some years ago. The access to the area was practically surmounted by a skull and crossbones and a warning from the surgeon-general, and when somebody asked why all these precautions had been taken the response was: "Well, the museum house-painters and electricians who were setting up the show almost unanimously declared: 'Ah! here are some good paintings at last!'"

The curators apparently feared that some sort of virus might still be active there, just as others, today, seem to fear that some late-19th-century virus could still be lurking in the works of Bouguereau.

What is wrong with Nazi art (as art), and what is wrong with poor Bouguereau, that eminent representative of a manner which the French (presumably because it drew the approval of the fireman on duty) have condescendingly chosen to call *pompier*?

To answer that sort of question we must ask what we have come to expect of an artist today, and how this differs from what Bouguereau considered to be his proper task. On the whole, an artist today is expected to break new ground. This can take the form of the merely fashionable gimmick, but in a profounder sense it implies that the stable and perfect piece of clockwork evoked by Voltaire nor, for that matter, the best of all possible worlds in which what was "good enough for Daddy" ought to be good enough for us. This being the case, the reasoning goes, new contents and qualities can appear, and we assume today that it is the artist's business to prefigure them in his work. The work, in a sense, becomes a way-station on the road



William Bouguereau's "Une âme au ciel," in Paris show.

that goes from still indeterminate possibility to reality.

Bouguereau was clearly a first-rate craftsman. He was also a man with a strongly conventional mentality. Mark Steven Walker, writing in the catalog, proposes the excellent term of "photo-idealism" to describe his manner. His treatment of volume has led to comparison with sculpture and, in fact, many of these works have the eerie, illusionistic perfection of a scene in a wax museum. And what can be more disquieting than a lifeless waxwork effigy of an idealized beauty?

Bouguereau believed in Beauty and Truth and deplored the desire expressed by artists in his day to create a new art. "To what purpose?" he proudly protested. "What is eternal. Ours is the same as that of every age." Nothing could be further from the truth, of course, unless one decides that only the Italian tradition beginning with Raphael is art. All art changes according to the vision a culture has of the world, and Bouguereau's assumption was narrow and naive.

His production, as represented in the current show, is devoted to portraits and to mythological, religious and sentimental scenes. His original work is no doubt "Equality," painted when he was 22 and showing a gray angel of death swooping over a man's gray corpse and covering it with a billowing shroud. Thereafter, Bouguereau seems to have been taken with the great pompous French tradition of *peinture d'histoire*, although he applied the style to religious and mythological subjects. The height of the painter's power appears in works like "The Youth of Bacchus," a technically flawless example of his "photo-idealism." It is also quite insufferable, with its

tame and posturing maenads and its obviously cute putti.

There is worse to come, though: "Admiration" (1897) shows a stammering little Eros standing at the center of a circle of admiring women, while "Spring" (1886) shows a young woman hiding her breasts with coy delight while a flock of baby Amors crowd around, nudging and tickling her into dawning desire. "A Soul on Its Way to Heaven" (1878), which the artist painted after the loss of his wife and of a little son only a few months old, turns a potentially elevated theme into a work of conventional mawkishness.

This should give us a clue about the way Bouguereau's imagination functioned, since we can assume that he chose to treat this subject with all the emotion and seriousness of which he was capable. The result, however, is platitudinous.

There can be no doubt that he was sincere, but the basic flaw of Bouguereau's art is that it was no more than a conscientious and un-renewed homage to established tradition and to merely conventional values: in other words, it was and remains a laborious mass of aesthetic and sentimental clichés, an immense accumulation of dignified kitsch. This is so, strangely enough, because he does not leave the slightest room for imagination to breathe. And yet without this space the willing freshness of things cannot shine through and surprise us.

The mention of Nazi art above was motivated by the misgivings expressed by certain critics. Such works were approved by the Nazis, and they carried an ideological message demanding conformity to traditional values. The museum's electricians and house-painters only saw that they represented fa-

miliar subjects in a realistic way. But the idealized form of realism found in the Nazi works and that found in the paintings of Bouguereau both deny the need to create values anew. They are clichés sometimes dressed in pretty colors. Time and history have thrown a sinister light on the former, a kinder one on the latter, which now appears as no more than a piece of gently ludicrous testimony touching on the ideology of a bourgeois empire that was officially convinced of its virtue and its moral superiority.

The show is in any event an excellent initiative because it obliges the viewer to decide for himself.

William Bouguereau, Musée du Petit Palais, Paris 8, to May 6; Musée des Beaux-Arts de Montréal, June 22 to Sept. 23 and the Wadsworth Atheneum, Hartford, Conn., Oct. 27 to Jan. 13, 1985.

## Historic Winery Shut in California

The Associated Press

ST. HELENA, California — The Christian Brothers winery, a Napa Valley landmark that has drawn 500,000 tourists a year, has been closed because of structural problems.

The unexpected closure was announced by Brother David Brennan, a monk in the Catholic religious order and president of the firm's Mount La Salle division.

He said he "reluctantly" decided to close the four-story, 102-year-old stone building known as Greystone because of an engineer's report indicating that the building was "not structurally sound to withstand a moderate earthquake."

## Where Is the Museum of Stolen Art?

By Paul Richard

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Jules Verne's Captain Nemo filled his submarine with stolen masterpieces. James Bond, while prowling the Caribbean bunker of the wicked Dr. No, stopped to gaze at Goya's "Duke of Wellington" which had vanished in the real world, from London's National Gallery in 1961. Clint Eastwood, the assassin in "The Eiger Sanction," regularly refreshed himself by pausing to commune with his illicit Pissarro. Every evil genius is an aesthete at the core.

The Crooked Connoisseur — who sends thieves to steal Rembrandts — has been setting spines atwitter for most of the past century. He is damnably elusive, for, like the Loch Ness Monster, who has yet to leave to science so much as a flipper-print, he exists in legend only.

But great paintings do get stolen. One morning in October 1969, in a chapel in Palermo, someone took a rascal and an Caravaggio's "Nativity" from its frame. Two Rembrandts, two Gauguins, a Goya, two Picassos and a self-portrait by Van Gogh vanished with the thieves who hid in Norway's National Gallery the evening of Oct. 12, 1982. Three men with sawed-off shotguns bound and gagged the guards in the Montreal Museum in September 1972, and escaped with 18 pictures, among them canvases by Caravaggio, Vermeer, Jan Brueghel and Corot. None of these works has been recovered.

Missing masterworks — by Raphael, Sassetta, Cézanne, Matisse, Daumier and other famous artists, all stolen since mid-century — would fill a small museum. Who do you think has them?

The smuggler of heroin would not be in business if the junkie did not buy. But who is the art addict, the unscrupulous collector who craves stolen works of art?

We know a bit about him, at least we think we do. Even if he buys his Gauguins and Picassos at bargain-basement prices, he has to spend a fortune. That stolen Caravaggio, according to the newspaper, is "valued at \$3 million." He is plugged into the underworld, he knows smugglers and thieves. Sometimes he's described as a shady dealer, as a member of the Mafia, a secretive oil sheikh or a Japanese industrialist. No one knows his name.

Washington's Sheila Gottesman, who used to work for Interpol, describes art theft as "smart crime." Gottesman, who now consults on art security, guesses that the 50,000 objects stolen every year are "worth about \$5 billion." Granted that much stolen art is never traced to its source, and granted, furthermore, that hot pictures may be sold for only 5 or 10 percent of their legitimate value, Gottesman's scary numbers still imply that shady cus-

tomers are out there spending vast amounts of cash on stolen works of art. "I think there are a lot of closet collectors," she says. "There is a small market for masterpieces that are stolen. It involves organized crime. Are Mafia guys buying? Yeah, I think so."

When he speaks about the fate of famous stolen paintings, England's Peter Watson, the investigative journalist, speaks darkly of the Mafia. Watson spent three years and \$32,500 attempting to recover the "Nativity" — and claims that he got close. If that earthquake hadn't happened at precisely the wrong moment — Well, anyway, he tried. He took a false identity (A. John Blake, a shifty art dealer), assumed a disguise (a walking stick, a limp, suits from Savile Row), spent his money lavishly and drove at scary speeds on thin Italian roads. He saw a lot of takes, made contact with some smugglers (a few have been arrested) and then wrote a breathless book, "The Caravaggio Conspiracy: A True Story of Deception, Theft and Smuggling in the Art World by the Man Known as 'John Blake,'" that he says is now selling pretty well.

But what about the Caravaggio he set out to recover? Does he presume, as does Time, that the painting from Palermo and the thieves who stole it lie "buried under the stones" toppled by an earthquake? Well, no. He's had a recent tip. He's been told by a French source — though what with TV shows and books he's been checked out too much to check out his strange story — that the missing Caravaggio "has been seen in Sicily in a private Mafia chapel. She was walking by the church. She says she saw the painting there."

"Of course, I've heard such stories," says FBI agent J. Martial Robichaud. "And that's what they are, stories. There is nothing in our files to indicate that such a collector with a private museum has ever been apprehended. It's fiction. It's romance."

Sydney Freedberg, chief curator at the National Gallery of Art, suspects stolen works are often trashed. "They tend to disappear," he says. "They're simply too hot to handle. Sooner or later, they'll get you into trouble. So they go into the fireplace."

The famous pictures that they steal have little market value. Caravaggio's "Nativity" might — at a legal auction — fetch \$3 million, but once a work so famous is known to be stolen, its value drops to nothing.

Freedberg believes there are five sorts of art thieves. Most of those who steal treasures of art history belong to his first group, "the prodigiously naive."

Freedberg's second sort of thief is the one who steals for ransom. Freedberg's third thief — "the one clever enough to steal objects

not on the public record" — is by far the most successful. "At the lower level," Freedberg says, "there is business to be done." If such a thief should clean your house, removing furniture and silver, jewelry and rugs, he is more than likely to take your pictures, too.

There is another sort of thief — "the fanatic," Freedberg calls him — who steals more for anger than he does for love.

It was not Dr. No but England's Kampion Buntin who stole Goya's "Duke of Wellington" in 1961. Buntin eventually explained that he had done it to protest an injustice: He'd been enraged by the British government's refusal to exempt old-age pensioners from TV license fees.

Of all missing masterworks, perhaps the most renowned is a 15th-century painting from Jan van Eyck's Ghent altarpiece, the thief who stole the panel in 1934 left a note protesting the Treaty of Versailles.

The last variety of thieves are the ones that Freedberg describes as "the enchanted." Vincenzo Peruggia, who stole Leonardo's "Mona Lisa" from the Louvre in 1911, explained, "I was in love with her." "Most of us," says Freedberg, "are usually rational enough to turn off such fixations. But there are people

who become, how shall we say, beguiled. They see a work of art and decide that they must have it. These damn things do have emanations, after all."

The most thorough job of keeping track of important stolen works of art is done by the International Foundation for Art Research, a nonprofit organization headquartered in Manhattan. IFAR, now partly supported by a \$100,000 two-year grant from the J. Paul Getty Foundation, was founded in the late 1960s to do what its director, Bonnie Burnham, calls "house cleaning for the art biz." It has two major missions: The first, says Burnham, is "to help innocent people against the acquisition of forgeries." The second is to keep track of stolen works. Since 1975, IFAR has been furnishing its members, most of them art dealers, with a monthly publication called "Stolen Art Alert." About 12,000 stolen objects, with photographs and measurements, are listed in its files.

They are now being computerized. If anything will solve the problem of art theft, it is the computer. The greatly exaggerated problem of the resale of stolen masterpieces would be largely eliminated if every major dealer, museum and collector — as a condition of insurance — listed all they owned.

## U.S. Movie Marquee

CAPSULE comments on films recently released in the United States:

Taylor Hackford's "Against All Odds," a remake of Jacques Tourneur's "Out of the Past." It tells the story of a love triangle created by fading football player Jeff Bridges, bookie-nightclub owner James Woods and enigmatic actress Rachel Ward. In Eric Hughes's screenplay, Bridges reluctantly agrees to do a job for James Woods: find and bring home football team owner's errand daughter, who has been living with Woods in as much as an act of rebellion as passion, but who suddenly splits, slicing Woods with a knife first. Sheila Benson of the Los Angeles Times writes "the film falls short of the chilling decadence that permeated 'Chinatown.' It's too predictable."

According to Vincent Canby of The New York Times, "Harry and Sue" is a decently intentioned but rather drab mess of a movie. Starring, directed and co-written with Ronald L. Buck, by Paul Newman it tells the story of Harry (Newman) a widower and blue-collar macho, and his son Howard (Robby Benson), who works in a carwash by day and types out fiction on his manual typewriter at night. Harry feels the Howard and others like him are the reason the United States is "turning to Hell."

Ron Howard's new film "Splash" is about a boy who falls in love with a mermaid. Allen Bauer's (Tom Hanks) one wish in life is to meet a woman, fall in love, get married and have a kid. One day a mermaid (Daryl Hannah) saves his life after he falls overboard near Cape Cod and he takes her home to Manhattan. Janet Maslin of The New York Times says "Splash" may feature a heroine with fins, but it's mostly a standard love story, albeit one with some delightful new twists.

"Lassiter," directed by Roger Young, is set in London just before World War II. Starring Tom Selleck in the title role, it is the story of a highly successful jewel thief whose expertise leads to his collaboration with the police against the Nazis. The film also stars Lauren Hutton as an evil countess and Jane Seymour as Lassiter's woman. Maslin comments "Notwithstanding the efforts of some good actors in the supporting cast

## INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION DIRECTORY

**U.S.A.**  
**Harvard this summer**  
Harvard Summer School, the nation's oldest summer session, offers open enrollment in nearly 250 day and evening courses and pre-professional programs in more than 40 liberal arts fields. The diverse curriculum includes courses appropriate for fulfilling undergraduate and graduate college degree requirements, as well as programs designed for career and professional development. The international student body has access to the University's outstanding libraries, museums, athletic facilities, and cultural activities, with the additional benefits of Cambridge and nearby Boston. Housing is available in Harvard's historic residences.  
Offerings include intensive foreign language courses, pre-medical, pre-law, business and computer science courses, and graduate level courses in education and management. We feature a college-level program for secondary school juniors and seniors, a health professions program, a summer institute in 17 training studies, the Duke Center, plus programs in drama, expository and creative writing, and English as a Second Language.  
For further information, return the coupon below or call: (617) 495-2921; 24-hour ratelocare request line, (617) 495-2494.  
Academic Calendar: June 25 — August 17, 1984  
Please send a Harvard Summer School catalog and application for:  
• Arts & Sciences • Secondary School Students Program  
• English as a Second Language • Health Professions Program  
• Drama • Writing • Dance Center  
Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Street \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_  
Harvard Summer School  
20 Garden Street, Dept. 210  
Cambridge, MA 02138

**U.S.A.**  
**Stanley H. Kaplan The Smart MOVE!**  
PREPARATION FOR:  
GMAT • GRE • LSAT  
EXEC SPEEDREADING  
ESS REVIEW  
TOEFL  
Stanley H. Kaplan  
INTERNATIONAL  
CENTER  
For information regarding programs, authorized agent for Federal law to enroll non-immigrant alien students in the U.S.A., please call:  
212-977-8200  
OR WRITE:  
Stanley H. Kaplan  
Educational Center Ltd.  
131 West 56 Street  
New York, N.Y. 10019  
Permanent Centers in More Than 120 Major US Cities  
Puerto Rico & Toronto Canada

**U.S.A.**  
**PINE CREST SCHOOL**  
Florida  
offers a boarding program for boys and girls in grades 7-12 as well as a day program in Kindergarten-Grade 12. Accredited, university preparation, enriched with 10 Advanced Placement courses, excellent university guidance, 50 athletic teams, hand, dance and computer courses using IBM-PC equipment. Campus is 50 minutes from Miami International Airport.  
Dr. John B. Harrington  
1501 Northside 62 Street  
Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33334  
U.S.A. Tel: 305-492-4103  
Telex: 80-4294 SPEDEX ATL

**U.S.A.**  
**UTESA SCHOOL OF MEDICINE**  
CLASSES TAUGHT IN ENGLISH  
• LOCATED IN Santa Domingo, D.R.  
• American Curriculum • WHO Listed  
• Approved For U.S. Benefits  
• Graduates Are Eligible for Residency in the United States  
For information contact:  
Universidad Tecnológica  
De Santo Domingo (UTESA)  
12820 Whittier Blvd. (Suite 85)  
Whittier, CA 90602  
Phone: (213) 696-4451

**SPAIN**  
**AMERICAN SCHOOL OF MALLORCA**  
AN INTERNATIONAL ACADEMIC INSTITUTION  
• Accredited by the Middle States Association • Boarding 7-12 and day K-12 • The only high school offering pre-engineering and business sequences along with top college prep  
• The only professional vocational education program in Europe; students acquire well-paid skills • Modern curriculum of college admissions • Advanced placement and college freshman courses • Specific learning disabilities center that achieves excellent results  
• Testing center for SAT, ACT, TOEFL and other US examinations  
CALLE ORATORIO, 9 - PORTALS NOUS - MALLORCA - SPAIN  
Tel: 675850/51 - Telex: 69066-HIEM

**SWITZERLAND**  
**ITC SWITZERLAND**  
INTERNATIONAL  
TEEN CAMP  
Chailly/Lausanne Lake Geneva  
Coded 13-19 July-August  
High standard, sports activities, language courses, excursions, mountain hikes, summer skiing, folder and references.  
ITC, P.O. Box 122, CH-1012 Lausanne.  
Phone: 056/22 67 78 - Telex: IGOR 453 182 CH.

**INTERNATIONAL JUNIOR CAMP**  
Grated Bernese Alps  
Coded 6-14 July-August

**INSTITUT MONTANA ZUGERBERG**  
International boys' boarding school with rigorous U.S. college preparatory program for Americans. Grades 5-12 (separate sections for French, German and Italian-speaking students). Thorough practice of modern languages. Highly qualified American faculty. Affiliated member of National Association of Independent Schools. College boards. Ideally located at 3,000 feet above sea level, in central Switzerland, 45 minutes from Zurich and Lucerne. All sports, excellent facilities. Travel Workshop during spring vacation. Language Program in July and August.  
Write: Dean of the American School, Institut Montana  
6316 Zuggerberg, Switzerland

**GERMANY**  
**COLLEGE INTERNATIONAL DES AVANTS**  
HOLIDAY COURSES FOR FRENCH  
(Easter, Summer, Autumn and Christmas)  
Collège International des Avants  
CH-1833 Les Avants/Montreux  
Phone 21 64 64 87 Te 453211

**EUROPE**  
**The TASIS Schools**  
**SWITZERLAND**  
The oldest independent American boarding school in Europe, founded in 1955. American College Prep. General Studies and Int'l Section (ESL). Coed, boarding and day. Grades 7-13. Activities, sports, 12 boarding, complete sports, activities, and travel program.  
The American School in Switzerland, Ext. 31, CH-6926 Montagnola, Switzerland. Tel: Lugano (091) 64 64 71 Te: 79317  
TASIS England, Ext. 42, Colsharbour Lane, Thorpe, Surrey, England TW20 8TE. Tel: Chertsey (08328) 65 282 Te: 529172  
TASIS Greece, Ext. 11, 13 Kassara Street, P.O. Box 2228, Nicosia, Cyprus. Tel: Nicosia (021) 43 114 Te: 4801  
TASIS HELLENIC in Italy, School, grades K-13, Box 51025, Ext. 64-14510 Kifissia, Greece. Tel: Athens 808 14 26 Te 210379

**ENGLAND**  
35-acre country campus only 18 miles from central London and 6 miles from Heathrow airport. Founded in 1976. Offering American College Prep. curriculum and ESL. Coed, grades 7-12 day; grades 7-12 boarding. Complete sports, activities, and travel program.

**CYPRUS**  
The newest TASIS campus, situated in the hill district of Nicosia, Cyprus, offers close proximity to the Middle East. American College Preparatory and General Studies curriculum. Coed, grades 7-12 day; grades 7-12 boarding. Diverse sports, activities, and travel.

**FRANCE**  
**ALLIANCE FRANÇAISE**  
International school providing French language and civilization courses (Private school for higher education)  
101, Blvd Raspail, 75270 Paris Cedex 06, FRANCE  
Tel: 544.38.28. Telex: 204941. Cable address: ALLIFRAN PARIS  
School open all year round except Xmas and Easter  
A) Study of the French languages monthly registration  
1) Elementary, intermediate and advanced levels  
Regular classes: 2 hours/day or intensive courses: 4 hours/day. Both preparing for the Certificate of Spoken French and for the French Language Diploma  
2) Higher Level  
Higher Diploma in French Studies  
3 sessions: Sept.-Jan. / Feb.-Jun. / Jul.-Aug.  
B) Special courses (information available upon request)  
- Diploma in Higher French Studies  
- Proficiency Certificate for teachers of French as a foreign language  
- Business French (exam: Paris Chamber of Commerce)  
- Civilization, written French and phonetic classes  
- Pedagogical training for teachers of French.  
C) Other activities  
Conferences, excursions, theater and restaurant.  
Free documentation available upon request

**LEARN AND LIVE THE FRENCH LANGUAGE**  
In calm and idyllic surroundings near Monte Carlo. Cap d'Ail is a beautiful resort, offers a wide range of hotels and pensions. The CENTRE MEDITERRANNEEN D'ETUDES FRANCAISES offers 12 years of experience. Whatever your level, you may acquire a mastery of French to suit your professional or cultural needs. Small groups, 4, 8 or 12-week courses starting each month. Complete tapes and library are available to students supervised by a professor.  
Brochures with enrollment fees, alone or with board and lodging  
**CENTRE MEDITERRANNEEN D'ETUDES FRANCAISES**  
06320 Cap d'Ail (France). Tel: (93) 78 21 59.  
or 3 weeks Easter and Summer courses in Antibes (0640-LAURE), with family accommodation, starting April 16th, July 2nd, July 23rd and August 13th. Brochure with enrollment fees.  
**CENTRE DE FORMATION ET D'ETUDES FRANCAISES PRATIQUES**  
2, Place Henri-Bergson, 75008 Paris. Tel: 522.04.11

**FRANCE**  
**EN ECOLE NICKERSON**  
Langues Vivantes Since 1962  
French  
German, Italian, English, Arabic, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian  
Intensive, extensive courses  
Groups or private lessons  
Adults  
**ECOLE NICKERSON**  
3 Ave. du Président Wilson  
75116 PARIS  
5th floor  
Tel: (1) 723.36.03

**GERMANY**  
**HOEFERLIN ACADEMY**  
D7855 Weil-Rhine, West Germany  
Management • Business Economics  
• Marketing • Psychology  
• Correspondence • Diploma  
Possibility to receive a degree.  
Free brochure E83 from  
HOEFERLIN ACADEMY

**Maplebrook School Est. 1945**  
A private school for boys and girls ages 11-19. All students are learning disabled because of neurological impairment. Maplebrook provides an ungraded curriculum, a center on life skills, pre-vocational work programs and a full spectrum of sports and leisure time activities in a warm and caring homelike atmosphere. Non-discriminatory.  
Write: Mr. L. Adams, Headmaster, Maplebrook School,  
North Road 6, Amenia, NY 12501 • Tel: 914-373-8191

**DON'T MISS**  
the International Herald Tribune's special report on  
**International Education**  
which will be published on  
**Tuesday, May 15, 1984**  
For information please contact  
your nearest IHT representative or Françoise CLÉMENT,  
181 Ave. Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.  
Tel: 747.12.65. Telex: 613595.

**U.S. CAMPS**  
**MEET THE AMERICAN CAMP DIRECTOR IN EUROPE**  
Michael Clark of WALDEN CREEK for boys also represents TAMARACK for girls. Both camps are accredited by ACA and have international references. English is taught.  
WALDEN CREEK provides boys with challenging out-door experiences in the Smoky Mts of Tennessee. TAMARACK girls have outstanding riding and camping opportunities in the Cascade Range of Oregon.  
In Israel call: 527-8806  
In Denmark call: 916-4139  
In London call: 759-2424  
TAMARACK - Gayle Orford  
20353 SW Blaine, Alaska, or 97006  
(503) 642-2658  
WALDEN CREEK - Michael Clark  
Sevier, TN 37862  
(615) 453-4588

**WILDERNESS SURVIVAL & CLIMBING SCHOOL**  
30 day sessions on white water rafting, horse riding & canoeing, mountaineering, survival, modern & primitive fishing, trapping, stream crossing, bush cooking in Wyoming and Colorado areas  
Since 1968  
SKIPIER BROOK  
BOX 84, WYOMING, WYO 82041  
Phone: 307-367-2270

**Rice University**  
Summer Program of Hispanic Studies  
Seville, Spain  
• June 3 - July 14, 1984  
Undergraduate and graduate courses  
Courses are open for credit to students from two-year colleges and universities, and to senior high school students. For further information contact Dr. M. Leal, Chairman, Department of Spanish, Rice University, Houston, TX 77005. Deadline for application: April 30, 1984

**U.S. CAMPS**  
**VIKING** est. 1979  
THE SAILING CAMP  
15 boys 7-16 CAPE COD - 8 + 4 wks.  
Salt Water Sailing, Barnstaple Adolescent, Extreme Racing, Land & water sports, Overnight Sailing Expeditions, ACA Accredited.  
Tom Lynch  
5 Chelsea, MA 02142  
(617) 253-2739

مركز الامم المتحدة



ARTS / LEISURE

# Opportunities Knock With Chinese Porcelain

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The wide-scale adoption of modern aesthetics has drastically recast the scale of values on the art market, including those areas where one would not expect them to be perceptible.

Within a quarter of a century, the respective positions of early Chinese pottery, with its pure shapes and nonfigurative decoration, and of late Chinese porcelain, with its emphasis on painted scenes, has been reversed.

The value of the best stoneware pots from Tang China and of fine Song wares has been multiplied twentyfold in real currency. During the same time, the decorative vari-

and polylobed shape enclose subtly painted foliage and rockwork, fishermen and vases. At £1,620, it is hard to do better on this level of quality. He also picked up a vase decorated with ladies making music in a palace setting for a very modest £1,296. A pair of baluster vases with lovely decoration reserved on the blue ground was acquired by a private collector from New York for £2,700, while a second New Yorker bought an elegant "Go-shaped vase with a broad molding in the lower half of the waisted shape" — for £1,700.

It is only fair to add that the masterpiece in China porcelain of the late 17th century went to a Munich dealer. It does not quite fall in the Blue-and-White range, for it has touches of upper red. A hole in the base goes through the dynastic mark, which slightly detracted from its value. And so it was that the most splendidly painted vase in the sale, with a pattern of squirrels climbing amongst coiling branches of vine, could be had that day for only £2,052.

Significantly, some pieces failed to find buyers, not due to lack of interest but as a result of the high reserve placed on them by vendors. A very good pair of late-17th-century vases painted with audience

figures were bought in at \$6,000. An excellent jardiniere, a squat low bowl for concealing flowerpots, painted with a mountainous landscape, sailed to £1,800. And these were not the only failures. This is a reminder that, American interest notwithstanding, the market for high-quality Blue-and-White wares of the 17th and 18th centuries is too narrow to allow speculation.

Interesting buys are also to be had in later polychrome porcelain from 17th- and 18th-century China. Like Blue-and-White porcelain, it is so far removed from contemporary taste that, as will happen in any neglected field, the differentiation between top-quality and mid-range pieces is not very pronounced. On one hand, some lots fetched relatively high prices for what they were. A set of five vases with three with rounded shoulders, two of waisted beaker shape — are decorated in exquisite enamel but, unfortunately, imperfectly preserved. Of the two beaker vases, one is cracked, and the other has a chip that has been made up. Of the others of the three jars, one is definitely a replacement. At £1,836 the lot can be considered expensive.

In contrast, a cylindrical brush-pot painted with a beautiful red and blue landscape was cheap at

\$453. Collectors prefer them in pairs, according to Christie's expert Colin Sheaf.

North American buyers were active here too. One collector, Silas Friedlander, had come from Houston. He bought a Famille Verte saucer dish with a peony pattern in a polylobed cusped frame at \$453, inexpensive, but a bit chipped, according to one dealer, and a large Famille Verte vase with warriors jousting at £1,944, which is a good deal less than the U.S. gallery price would be.

Excellent buys can likewise be made in the later monochrome wares, which are, on the whole, disregarded. A couple of imperial yellow saucers of the early 18th century were well worth getting. They are incised with dragons under the bright mustard glaze. One sold for £378, the other for £388. This is about right as prices go, but it is very little for objects of this quality. The reason is that they are not good enough for Far Eastern museums and too far Eastern in taste to appeal to Westerners.

Most interesting of all, perhaps, was an object described as a "chou glazed stoneware stem cup" with brown bands on the white ground. Actually the object is more

likely to be from Thailand than China. Nor does it look much like a stem cup. I would guess it is really a pottery reproduction of the Islamic type of candlestick: at £120, the 14th-century piece will hardly ruin its buyer.

The third part of the sale, devoted to armorial porcelain made in China for the Western market in the 18th century, showed by contrast how very underpriced Blue-and-White and other late Chinese porcelain of the 18th century can be. American interest was strong, although few pieces were directly bought by U.S. buyers. These prefer to operate through Sheaf, who spent some years with Christie's in New York and is known to many of them, or through trusted dealers. I suspect that the excellent pair of saucer-tureens decorated with roses and initials — £3,888, a high but understandable price — are bound for the United States. So is presumably much of what the London dealer David Howard bought, such as the superb octagonal tureen with cover and stand from the same set at £4,752.

The present discrepancy between these prices and those offered for Blue-and-White may not last much longer. While it does the opportunity should not be missed.



Peter Behan's "Revue Bar" (1968-71), in London exhibition.

## Rich Variety in London Shows

By Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON — London is now a foremost center for the practicing artist, as a young American, a young German and a young Spaniard, all living and working here, agreed at a daytime private view last week. The rich variety is nowhere better evidenced than in the vast range of current London shows.

At the Piccadilly Gallery, the Yorkshire-born Andrew Hemmingsway, son of a coal miner, shows a selection of recent oils, watercolors and colored pencil drawings, some on a near-miniature scale, which represent countryside and everyday pleasures, for instance an "Apple Orchard," "Wild Flowers in a Window" and "Ripening Sill" — fall fruits maturing on a cottage window-ledge.

Andrew Hemmingsway, Piccadilly Gallery, 16 Cork Street, W1, to March 17.

The Spring Show 1984 at the Cadogan Gallery combines the work of three women painters, who well complement one another, and who, like Andrew Hemmingsway, take as their theme everyday pleasures. American-born Jane Lake Birt portrays a favorite "Bathroom" and a marvelous "Capri Still Life" of cheeses and olives that evokes a leisurely summer. Moira Macgregor, a Scot who trained initially in her native land and from there won a traveling scholarship was for a long time a fashion illustrator and design editor. This is her first "pure art" show and demonstrates the particular usefulness of her design disciplines. Sarah Chalmers, after studies in London and Aix-en-Provence, specializes in what may be roughly styled "classical still life" of flowers and bowls and desirable foods, and also paints tiny delectable landscapes.

Spring Show 1984, Cadogan Gallery, 15 Port Street, SW1, to March 17.

John Hubbard, born in 1931 at Ridgefield, Connecticut, after training with Morris Kantor at the Art Students' League, New York, and with Hans Hoffmann at Provincetown, Massachusetts, came to Europe, lived for one year in Rome, and in 1960 moved to England, where he has lived and worked ever since. His recent works at Fischer Fine Art consist of French and English large landscape oils, a smaller format series of oil paintings on paper of "Gardens," some charcoal styled by the artist himself "Classical Drawings" and a group of designs for the ballet "Midsummer" mounted last year by the Royal Ballet at Covent Garden.

John Hubbard, Fischer Fine Art, 30 King Street, St. James's, SW1, to March 17.

Also represented are Sir Cecil Beaton (1904-1980) by two early drawings; Augustus John (1878-1961) by a major "Self Portrait"; Edward McKnight Kauffer (1890-1954) by a gouache of "Westminster Abbey" and Jacques-Emile Blanche (1861-1942) with his celebrated "The Chinese Pot, Maner's Studio," both of whom, though Kauffer was an American and Blanche a Frenchman, achieved their greatest fame among the British.

"British Art 1890-1960," Parkin Gallery, 11 Macomb Street, SW1, to March 23.

At Gallery 10, the 24-year-old Pandora Mond is holding her first major one-woman show of paintings and watercolors. Influenced by Edward Munch, on whom she wrote her graduate thesis, by Francis Bacon and Graham Sutherland, and by Edward Munch's pioneer photographic studies of animal movements, she takes as her main themes birds and animals portrayed out of their natural context, and ancient Egyptian and Nigerian sculptures and fossil skeletons also sited in places and with postures not natural to them. Her present ways of using color and applying paint are much influenced by her other preoccupation, the practice of etching. This is the exciting London debut of a major young talent.

Pandora Mond, Gallery 10, 10, to March 23.

Also represented are Sir Cecil Beaton (1904-1980) by two early drawings; Augustus John (1878-1961) by a major "Self Portrait"; Edward McKnight Kauffer (1890-1954) by a gouache of "Westminster Abbey" and Jacques-Emile Blanche (1861-1942) with his celebrated "The Chinese Pot, Maner's Studio," both of whom, though Kauffer was an American and Blanche a Frenchman, achieved their greatest fame among the British.

"British Art 1890-1960," Parkin Gallery, 11 Macomb Street, SW1, to March 23.

At Gallery 10, the 24-year-old Pandora Mond is holding her first major one-woman show of paintings and watercolors. Influenced by Edward Munch, on whom she wrote her graduate thesis, by Francis Bacon and Graham Sutherland, and by Edward Munch's pioneer photographic studies of animal movements, she takes as her main themes birds and animals portrayed out of their natural context, and ancient Egyptian and Nigerian sculptures and fossil skeletons also sited in places and with postures not natural to them. Her present ways of using color and applying paint are much influenced by her other preoccupation, the practice of etching. This is the exciting London debut of a major young talent.

Pandora Mond, Gallery 10, 10, to March 23.

Also represented are Sir Cecil Beaton (1904-1980) by two early drawings; Augustus John (1878-1961) by a major "Self Portrait"; Edward McKnight Kauffer (1890-1954) by a gouache of "Westminster Abbey" and Jacques-Emile Blanche (1861-1942) with his celebrated "The Chinese Pot, Maner's Studio," both of whom, though Kauffer was an American and Blanche a Frenchman, achieved their greatest fame among the British.

"British Art 1890-1960," Parkin Gallery, 11 Macomb Street, SW1, to March 23.

At Gallery 10, the 24-year-old Pandora Mond is holding her first major one-woman show of paintings and watercolors. Influenced by Edward Munch, on whom she wrote her graduate thesis, by Francis Bacon and Graham Sutherland, and by Edward Munch's pioneer photographic studies of animal movements, she takes as her main themes birds and animals portrayed out of their natural context, and ancient Egyptian and Nigerian sculptures and fossil skeletons also sited in places and with postures not natural to them. Her present ways of using color and applying paint are much influenced by her other preoccupation, the practice of etching. This is the exciting London debut of a major young talent.

Pandora Mond, Gallery 10, 10, to March 23.

Also represented are Sir Cecil Beaton (1904-1980) by two early drawings; Augustus John (1878-1961) by a major "Self Portrait"; Edward McKnight Kauffer (1890-1954) by a gouache of "Westminster Abbey" and Jacques-Emile Blanche (1861-1942) with his celebrated "The Chinese Pot, Maner's Studio," both of whom, though Kauffer was an American and Blanche a Frenchman, achieved their greatest fame among the British.

"British Art 1890-1960," Parkin Gallery, 11 Macomb Street, SW1, to March 23.

At Gallery 10, the 24-year-old Pandora Mond is holding her first major one-woman show of paintings and watercolors. Influenced by Edward Munch, on whom she wrote her graduate thesis, by Francis Bacon and Graham Sutherland, and by Edward Munch's pioneer photographic studies of animal movements, she takes as her main themes birds and animals portrayed out of their natural context, and ancient Egyptian and Nigerian sculptures and fossil skeletons also sited in places and with postures not natural to them. Her present ways of using color and applying paint are much influenced by her other preoccupation, the practice of etching. This is the exciting London debut of a major young talent.

Pandora Mond, Gallery 10, 10, to March 23.

John Hubbard, Fischer Fine Art, 30 King Street, St. James's, SW1, to March 17.

Also represented are Sir Cecil Beaton (1904-1980) by two early drawings; Augustus John (1878-1961) by a major "Self Portrait"; Edward McKnight Kauffer (1890-1954) by a gouache of "Westminster Abbey" and Jacques-Emile Blanche (1861-1942) with his celebrated "The Chinese Pot, Maner's Studio," both of whom, though Kauffer was an American and Blanche a Frenchman, achieved their greatest fame among the British.

"British Art 1890-1960," Parkin Gallery, 11 Macomb Street, SW1, to March 23.

At Gallery 10, the 24-year-old Pandora Mond is holding her first major one-woman show of paintings and watercolors. Influenced by Edward Munch, on whom she wrote her graduate thesis, by Francis Bacon and Graham Sutherland, and by Edward Munch's pioneer photographic studies of animal movements, she takes as her main themes birds and animals portrayed out of their natural context, and ancient Egyptian and Nigerian sculptures and fossil skeletons also sited in places and with postures not natural to them. Her present ways of using color and applying paint are much influenced by her other preoccupation, the practice of etching. This is the exciting London debut of a major young talent.

Pandora Mond, Gallery 10, 10, to March 23.

Also represented are Sir Cecil Beaton (1904-1980) by two early drawings; Augustus John (1878-1961) by a major "Self Portrait"; Edward McKnight Kauffer (1890-1954) by a gouache of "Westminster Abbey" and Jacques-Emile Blanche (1861-1942) with his celebrated "The Chinese Pot, Maner's Studio," both of whom, though Kauffer was an American and Blanche a Frenchman, achieved their greatest fame among the British.

"British Art 1890-1960," Parkin Gallery, 11 Macomb Street, SW1, to March 23.

At Gallery 10, the 24-year-old Pandora Mond is holding her first major one-woman show of paintings and watercolors. Influenced by Edward Munch, on whom she wrote her graduate thesis, by Francis Bacon and Graham Sutherland, and by Edward Munch's pioneer photographic studies of animal movements, she takes as her main themes birds and animals portrayed out of their natural context, and ancient Egyptian and Nigerian sculptures and fossil skeletons also sited in places and with postures not natural to them. Her present ways of using color and applying paint are much influenced by her other preoccupation, the practice of etching. This is the exciting London debut of a major young talent.

Pandora Mond, Gallery 10, 10, to March 23.

Also represented are Sir Cecil Beaton (1904-1980) by two early drawings; Augustus John (1878-1961) by a major "Self Portrait"; Edward McKnight Kauffer (1890-1954) by a gouache of "Westminster Abbey" and Jacques-Emile Blanche (1861-1942) with his celebrated "The Chinese Pot, Maner's Studio," both of whom, though Kauffer was an American and Blanche a Frenchman, achieved their greatest fame among the British.

"British Art 1890-1960," Parkin Gallery, 11 Macomb Street, SW1, to March 23.

At Gallery 10, the 24-year-old Pandora Mond is holding her first major one-woman show of paintings and watercolors. Influenced by Edward Munch, on whom she wrote her graduate thesis, by Francis Bacon and Graham Sutherland, and by Edward Munch's pioneer photographic studies of animal movements, she takes as her main themes birds and animals portrayed out of their natural context, and ancient Egyptian and Nigerian sculptures and fossil skeletons also sited in places and with postures not natural to them. Her present ways of using color and applying paint are much influenced by her other preoccupation, the practice of etching. This is the exciting London debut of a major young talent.

Pandora Mond, Gallery 10, 10, to March 23.

Also represented are Sir Cecil Beaton (1904-1980) by two early drawings; Augustus John (1878-1961) by a major "Self Portrait"; Edward McKnight Kauffer (1890-1954) by a gouache of "Westminster Abbey" and Jacques-Emile Blanche (1861-1942) with his celebrated "The Chinese Pot, Maner's Studio," both of whom, though Kauffer was an American and Blanche a Frenchman, achieved their greatest fame among the British.

"British Art 1890-1960," Parkin Gallery, 11 Macomb Street, SW1, to March 23.

At Gallery 10, the 24-year-old Pandora Mond is holding her first major one-woman show of paintings and watercolors. Influenced by Edward Munch, on whom she wrote her graduate thesis, by Francis Bacon and Graham Sutherland, and by Edward Munch's pioneer photographic studies of animal movements, she takes as her main themes birds and animals portrayed out of their natural context, and ancient Egyptian and Nigerian sculptures and fossil skeletons also sited in places and with postures not natural to them. Her present ways of using color and applying paint are much influenced by her other preoccupation, the practice of etching. This is the exciting London debut of a major young talent.

Pandora Mond, Gallery 10, 10, to March 23.

Also represented are Sir Cecil Beaton (1904-1980) by two early drawings; Augustus John (1878-1961) by a major "Self Portrait"; Edward McKnight Kauffer (1890-1954) by a gouache of "Westminster Abbey" and Jacques-Emile Blanche (1861-1942) with his celebrated "The Chinese Pot, Maner's Studio," both of whom, though Kauffer was an American and Blanche a Frenchman, achieved their greatest fame among the British.

"British Art 1890-1960," Parkin Gallery, 11 Macomb Street, SW1, to March 23.

At Gallery 10, the 24-year-old Pandora Mond is holding her first major one-woman show of paintings and watercolors. Influenced by Edward Munch, on whom she wrote her graduate thesis, by Francis Bacon and Graham Sutherland, and by Edward Munch's pioneer photographic studies of animal movements, she takes as her main themes birds and animals portrayed out of their natural context, and ancient Egyptian and Nigerian sculptures and fossil skeletons also sited in places and with postures not natural to them. Her present ways of using color and applying paint are much influenced by her other preoccupation, the practice of etching. This is the exciting London debut of a major young talent.

Pandora Mond, Gallery 10, 10, to March 23.

Also represented are Sir Cecil Beaton (1904-1980) by two early drawings; Augustus John (1878-1961) by a major "Self Portrait"; Edward McKnight Kauffer (1890-1954) by a gouache of "Westminster Abbey" and Jacques-Emile Blanche (1861-1942) with his celebrated "The Chinese Pot, Maner's Studio," both of whom, though Kauffer was an American and Blanche a Frenchman, achieved their greatest fame among the British.

"British Art 1890-1960," Parkin Gallery, 11 Macomb Street, SW1, to March 23.

At Gallery 10, the 24-year-old Pandora Mond is holding her first major one-woman show of paintings and watercolors. Influenced by Edward Munch, on whom she wrote her graduate thesis, by Francis Bacon and Graham Sutherland, and by Edward Munch's pioneer photographic studies of animal movements, she takes as her main themes birds and animals portrayed out of their natural context, and ancient Egyptian and Nigerian sculptures and fossil skeletons also sited in places and with postures not natural to them. Her present ways of using color and applying paint are much influenced by her other preoccupation, the practice of etching. This is the exciting London debut of a major young talent.

Pandora Mond, Gallery 10, 10, to March 23.

Also represented are Sir Cecil Beaton (1904-1980) by two early drawings; Augustus John (1878-1961) by a major "Self Portrait"; Edward McKnight Kauffer (1890-1954) by a gouache of "Westminster Abbey" and Jacques-Emile Blanche (1861-1942) with his celebrated "The Chinese Pot, Maner's Studio," both of whom, though Kauffer was an American and Blanche a Frenchman, achieved their greatest fame among the British.

"British Art 1890-1960," Parkin Gallery, 11 Macomb Street, SW1, to March 23.

At Gallery 10, the 24-year-old Pandora Mond is holding her first major one-woman show of paintings and watercolors. Influenced by Edward Munch, on whom she wrote her graduate thesis, by Francis Bacon and Graham Sutherland, and by Edward Munch's pioneer photographic studies of animal movements, she takes as her main themes birds and animals portrayed out of their natural context, and ancient Egyptian and Nigerian sculptures and fossil skeletons also sited in places and with postures not natural to them. Her present ways of using color and applying paint are much influenced by her other preoccupation, the practice of etching. This is the exciting London debut of a major young talent.

Pandora Mond, Gallery 10, 10, to March 23.

Also represented are Sir Cecil Beaton (1904-1980) by two early drawings; Augustus John (1878-1961) by a major "Self Portrait"; Edward McKnight Kauffer (1890-1954) by a gouache of "Westminster Abbey" and Jacques-Emile Blanche (1861-1942) with his celebrated "The Chinese Pot, Maner's Studio," both of whom, though Kauffer was an American and Blanche a Frenchman, achieved their greatest fame among the British.

"British Art 1890-1960," Parkin Gallery, 11 Macomb Street, SW1, to March 23.

At Gallery 10, the 24-year-old Pandora Mond is holding her first major one-woman show of paintings and watercolors. Influenced by Edward Munch, on whom she wrote her graduate thesis, by Francis Bacon and Graham Sutherland, and by Edward Munch's pioneer photographic studies of animal movements, she takes as her main themes birds and animals portrayed out of their natural context, and ancient Egyptian and Nigerian sculptures and fossil skeletons also sited in places and with postures not natural to them. Her present ways of using color and applying paint are much influenced by her other preoccupation, the practice of etching. This is the exciting London debut of a major young talent.

Pandora Mond, Gallery 10, 10, to March 23.

Also represented are Sir Cecil Beaton (1904-1980) by two early drawings; Augustus John (1878-1961) by a major "Self Portrait"; Edward McKnight Kauffer (1890-1954) by a gouache of "Westminster Abbey" and Jacques-Emile Blanche (1861-1942) with his celebrated "The Chinese Pot, Maner's Studio," both of whom, though Kauffer was an American and Blanche a Frenchman, achieved their greatest fame among the British.

"British Art 1890-1960," Parkin Gallery, 11 Macomb Street, SW1, to March 23.

At Gallery 10, the 24-year-old Pandora Mond is holding her first major one-woman show of paintings and watercolors. Influenced by Edward Munch, on whom she wrote her graduate thesis, by Francis Bacon and Graham Sutherland, and by Edward Munch's pioneer photographic studies of animal movements, she takes as her main themes birds and animals portrayed out of their natural context, and ancient Egyptian and Nigerian sculptures and fossil skeletons also sited in places and with postures not natural to them. Her present ways of using color and applying paint are much influenced by her other preoccupation, the practice of etching. This is the exciting London debut of a major young talent.

Pandora Mond, Gallery 10, 10, to March 23.

Also represented are Sir Cecil Beaton (1904-1980) by two early drawings; Augustus John (1878-1961) by a major "Self Portrait"; Edward McKnight Kauffer (1890-1954) by a gouache of "Westminster Abbey" and Jacques-Emile Blanche (1861-1942) with his celebrated "The Chinese Pot, Maner's Studio," both of whom, though Kauffer was an American and Blanche a Frenchman, achieved their greatest fame among the British.

"British Art 1890-1960," Parkin Gallery, 11 Macomb Street, SW1, to March 23.

At Gallery 10, the 24-year-old Pandora Mond is holding her first major one-woman show of paintings and watercolors. Influenced by Edward Munch, on whom she wrote her graduate thesis, by Francis Bacon and Graham Sutherland, and by Edward Munch's pioneer photographic studies of animal movements, she takes as her main themes birds and animals portrayed out of their natural context, and ancient Egyptian and Nigerian sculptures and fossil skeletons also sited in places and with postures not natural to them. Her present ways of using color and applying paint are much influenced by her other preoccupation, the practice of etching. This is the exciting London debut of a major young talent.

Pandora Mond, Gallery 10, 10, to March 23.

Also represented are Sir Cecil Beaton (1904-1980) by two early drawings; Augustus John (1878-1961) by a major "Self Portrait"; Edward McKnight Kauffer (1890-1954) by a gouache of "Westminster Abbey" and Jacques-Emile Blanche (1861-1942) with his celebrated "The Chinese Pot, Maner's Studio," both of whom, though Kauffer was an American and Blanche a Frenchman, achieved their greatest fame among the British.

"British Art 1890-1960," Parkin Gallery, 11 Macomb Street, SW1, to March 23.

Grosvenor Street, W1 to March 24.

Also represented are Sir Cecil Beaton (1904-1980) by two early drawings; Augustus John (1878-1961) by a major "Self Portrait"; Edward McKnight Kauffer (1890-1954) by a gouache of "Westminster Abbey" and Jacques-Emile Blanche (1861-1942) with his celebrated "The Chinese Pot, Maner's Studio," both of whom, though Kauffer was an American and Blanche a Frenchman, achieved their greatest fame among the British.

"British Art 1890-1960," Parkin Gallery, 11 Macomb Street, SW1, to March 23.

At Gallery 10, the 24-year-old Pandora Mond is holding her first major one-woman show of paintings and watercolors. Influenced by Edward Munch, on whom she wrote her graduate thesis, by Francis Bacon and Graham Sutherland, and by Edward Munch's pioneer photographic studies of animal movements, she takes as her main themes birds and animals portrayed out of their natural context, and ancient Egyptian and Nigerian sculptures and fossil skeletons also sited in places and with postures not natural to them. Her present ways of using color and applying paint are much influenced by her other preoccupation, the practice of etching. This is the exciting London debut of a major young talent.

Pandora Mond, Gallery 10, 10, to March 23.

Also represented are Sir Cecil Beaton (1904-1980) by two early drawings; Augustus John (1878-1961) by a major "Self Portrait"; Edward McKnight Kauffer (1890-1954) by a gouache of "Westminster Abbey" and Jacques-Emile Blanche (1861-1942) with his celebrated "The Chinese Pot, Maner's Studio," both of whom, though Kauffer was an American and Blanche a Frenchman, achieved their greatest fame among the British.

"British Art 1890-1960," Parkin Gallery, 11 Macomb Street, SW1, to March 23.

At Gallery 10, the 24-year-old Pandora Mond is holding her first major one-woman show of paintings and watercolors. Influenced by Edward Munch, on whom she wrote her graduate thesis, by Francis Bacon and Graham Sutherland, and by Edward Munch's pioneer photographic studies of animal movements, she takes as her main themes birds and animals portrayed out of their natural context, and ancient Egyptian and Nigerian sculptures and fossil skeletons also sited in places and with postures not natural to them. Her present ways of using color and applying paint are much influenced by her other preoccupation, the practice of etching. This is the exciting London debut of a major young talent.

Pandora Mond, Gallery 10, 10, to March 23.

Also represented are Sir Cecil Beaton (1904-1980) by two early drawings; Augustus John (1878-1961) by a major "Self Portrait"; Edward McKnight Kauffer (1890-1954) by a gouache of "Westminster Abbey" and Jacques-Emile Blanche (1861-1942) with his celebrated "The Chinese Pot, Maner's Studio," both of whom, though Kauffer was an American and Blanche a Frenchman, achieved their greatest fame among the British.

"British Art 1890-1960," Parkin Gallery, 11 Macomb Street, SW1, to March 23.

At Gallery 10, the 24-year-old Pandora Mond is holding her first major one-woman show of paintings and watercolors. Influenced by Edward Munch, on whom she wrote her graduate thesis, by Francis Bacon and Graham Sutherland, and by Edward Munch's pioneer photographic studies of animal movements, she takes as her main themes birds and animals portrayed out of their natural context, and ancient Egyptian and Nigerian sculptures and fossil skeletons also sited in places and with postures not natural to them. Her present ways of using color and applying paint are much influenced by her other preoccupation, the practice of etching. This is the exciting London debut of a major young talent.

Pandora Mond, Gallery 10, 10, to March 23.

Also represented are Sir Cecil Beaton (1904-1980) by two early drawings; Augustus John (1878-1961) by a major "Self Portrait"; Edward McKnight Kauffer (1890-1954) by a gouache of "Westminster Abbey" and Jacques-Emile Blanche (1861-1942) with his celebrated "The Chinese Pot, Maner's Studio," both of whom, though Kauffer was an American and Blanche a Frenchman, achieved their greatest fame among the British.

"British Art 1890-1960," Parkin Gallery, 11 Macomb Street, SW1, to March 23.

At Gallery 10, the 24-year-old Pandora Mond is holding her first major one-woman show of paintings and watercolors. Influenced by Edward Munch, on whom she wrote her graduate thesis, by Francis Bacon and Graham Sutherland, and by Edward Munch's pioneer photographic studies of animal movements, she takes as her main themes birds and animals portrayed out of their natural context, and ancient Egyptian and Nigerian sculptures and fossil skeletons also sited in places and with postures not natural to them. Her present ways of using color and applying paint are much influenced by her other preoccupation, the practice of etching. This is the exciting London debut of a major young talent.

Pandora Mond, Gallery 10, 10, to March 23.

Also represented are Sir Cecil Beaton (1904-1980) by two early drawings; Augustus John (1878-1961) by a major "Self Portrait"; Edward McKnight Kauffer (1890-1954) by a gouache of "Westminster Abbey" and Jacques-Emile Blanche (1861-1942) with his celebrated "The Chinese Pot, Maner's Studio," both of whom, though Kauffer was an American and Blanche a Frenchman, achieved their greatest fame among the British.

"British Art 1890-1960," Parkin Gallery, 11 Macomb Street, SW1, to March 23.

At Gallery 10, the 24-year-old Pandora Mond is holding her first major one-woman show of paintings and watercolors. Influenced by Edward Munch, on whom she wrote her graduate thesis, by Francis Bacon and Graham Sutherland, and by Edward Munch's pioneer photographic studies of animal movements, she takes as her main themes birds and animals portrayed out of their natural context, and ancient Egyptian and Nigerian sculptures and fossil skeletons also sited in places and with postures not natural to them. Her present ways of using color and applying paint are much influenced by her other preoccupation, the practice of etching. This is the exciting London debut of a major young talent.

Pandora Mond, Gallery 10, 10, to March 23.

Also represented are Sir Cecil Beaton (1904-1980) by two early drawings; Augustus John (1878-1961) by a major "Self Portrait"; Edward McKnight Kauffer (1890-1954) by a gouache of "Westminster Abbey" and Jacques-Emile Blanche (1861-1942) with his celebrated "The Chinese Pot, Maner's Studio," both of whom, though Kauffer was an American and Blanche a Frenchman, achieved their greatest fame among the British.

"



# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Lebanon's Next Round

With Lebanon now backing out of its pact of last May 17 with Israel, it is said in many places, and grimly, that Syria has "won." The United States has sponsored the May 17 withdrawal-and-normalization accord, but could not make it stick. Syria, supported by the Soviet Union, hung tough, saw the U.S. Marines out and is now imposing its control.

Abrogation of the May 17 agreement had long been a principal Syrian goal: to demonstrate Syrian ascendancy in Lebanon over Israel and over the latest non-Arab power to try managing Lebanon's affairs. We thought at the time that the agreement was a boon to its signatories and a harbinger of a Syrian withdrawal. We were wrong. Hindsight produces the view that, no matter what Washington thought, the Middle East thought it consummated a special Israeli link to Lebanon's Christian minority.

The Begin government saw it as a "de facto" peace" crowning and justifying a war that was coming under ever harsher home attack. The Gromyko government hoped the agreement would spare it painful internal compromise. But that was why it failed: not in the first instance because Syria rejected it but because Lebanon's aggrieved domestic factions did. Damascus has shown an iron hand in Lebanon, but it did not so much grab an arbiter's

power as take what was there for the taking. Israel finds the abrogation "a death sentence for Lebanese independence." The extent to which it depends on how the now rescheduled Lebanese reconciliation talks go. At the earlier talks the Lebanese factions had unanimously instructed President Gemayel to undo the May 17 accord. Finding no support in Washington or Jerusalem, he failed to do so, but now it has been done. The way is clear for a redistribution of power within Lebanon.

Christian power and privilege will certainly be reduced, painfully. Syria's classic policy, however, is not to crush any one of the factions in Lebanon but to play them off against each other. Against dismal evidence to the contrary, the Lebanese continue to insist that there is something called Lebanon.

The May 17 agreement gave Syria a full veto. The new Lebanese dispensation gives Israel a partial veto: Syria, accepting the fact that Lebanon has no choice, authorizes it to negotiate a new Israeli withdrawal. The Israelis are now weighing whether to negotiate the authorized "security arrangements" or to make local arrangements with Shiites and others. It is a bitter choice, and it leaves open what is for Lebanon a no less pressing question: When will Syria withdraw?

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Steel: One or the Other

At first glance, it seemed obvious that the Justice Department would approve the merger of two financially beleaguered American steel giants, Republic and LTV. This being the Reagan administration, the department was reported to be soft on antitrust. Besides, who would dare in an election year to oppose a merger that promised to increase efficiency in a declining industry? But, to its credit, the Justice Department looked objectively at the potential economic consequences and said no.

There is a larger implicit message: Big Steel can't have things both ways. As long as the industry fights for legislative barriers against imports, it can expect little help from Washington in restructuring facilities.

The Reagan antitrusters, unlike their predecessors, extol the virtues of big business—and act on their views. For example, the Federal Trade Commission, now controlled by Reagan appointees, recently offered its speedy blessing to the \$10-billion acquisition of Getty Oil by Texaco. And students of antitrust think that the merger of Social and Gulf will receive similar treatment from the regulators. But Texaco, post-merger, controls a very small fraction of total oil production.

The proposed combination of LTV and Republic would control large fractions of the business—a quarter of the domestic market

for sheet steel, about half that for stainless products. By the Antitrust Division's arithmetic, the companies thus had the burden of showing that a merger would be in the public interest. And in the end Justice decided that the \$300 million in annual savings from a merger might be better achieved by internal belt-tightening and swapping facilities.

In assessing the potential anticompetitive impact of an LTV-Republic combination, Justice looked at domestic rather than world market shares. In an open international market, the department noted, foreign steel producers might provide enough competition to prevent the merged company from raising its prices. But the market is not open.

The White House, under pressure from the domestic industry, has been forced to limit imports of a number of steel products. And the industry is now engaged in an election-year lobbying blitz for legislative quotas. In these conditions, Justice argued, domestic mergers might well create excessive market power.

This logic is accurate and admirable. If steel wants the financial shelter afforded by mergers, it must accept the public's right to buy steel abroad. If it wants the shelter of protectionist barriers, it cannot expect approval for anti-competitive mergers.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Final Exam for Glenn?

The collapse of John Glenn's campaign this winter went far to help Gary Hart's challenge of Walter Mondale. But why did it happen? The candidate, Glenn partisans say, did not feel free to be himself. The hoopla surrounding release of the movie "The Right Stuff" made him so eager to prove he was something more than an astronaut that people lost sight of the qualities—courage, knowledge, discipline—that enabled him to achieve what he did. It left him in one debate snapping back at those who made light of his experience in space.

Now Mr. Glenn is campaigning in the South as a "red, white and blue" patriot and as someone "who has been to the future." He is still registering in the polls. Voters' preferences may yet solidify, to a degree, in his column.

But the collapse of the Glenn campaign was due to more than mishandling of his space credentials. In the debates, he repeated canned answers on major issues. These may have represented his own thoughts rather than, as some

suggested, his advisers' directions, but his demeanor suggested that he lacks the suppleness of mind that people want in a president.

In the South today, advertisements for John Glenn proclaim that he is the only "moderate" left in the race. It is true that, on an ideological scale, many voters would come close to him. But they do not seem to vote according to these labels. Instead of going for the candidate who is consistently to the right of Walter Mondale, voters are choosing one who is to the right on some issues and to the left on others. And there has been no surge in turnout by independents, as Mr. Glenn had hoped.

The Glenn candidacy faces a difficult, and possibly final test in the South. The results suggest that Mr. Glenn must show not just that he is right on a checklist of issues, but must also show that he has the stature and the bearing, the determination of purpose and the flexibility of tactics to be president.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other Opinion

### Reconciliation in Poland?

Poland's Communist rulers must be feeling a lot more cheerful now that they have got through the worst of the winter without any really serious and violent disturbances. And they have even been provided with a bonus or two. One is a United Nations Human Rights Commission report suggesting that the lifting of martial law, the amnesty and the decline in the number of political prisoners have created a climate favoring national reconciliation. It even refers to General Jaruzelski's government

having generated a "spirit of moderation." The report is the result of a visit to Poland last month by Señor Pérez de Cuellar, the UN secretary-general, who, it must be said, took the opportunity to condemn abuses of human rights, including violations of trade union freedoms. It cannot be denied that there has been a dramatic fall in the number of Poles imprisoned for political reasons—some 280 compared with 1,500 last year. But it is nonsense for UN officials to be talking about reconciliation in Poland under the present regime.

—The Daily Telegraph (London).

## FROM OUR MARCH 10 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1909: Toward Agreement on Persia

LONDON — The main lines of the arrangement between Russia and Great Britain regarding Persia have been settled. In all probability the document will shortly be signed. The "Standard" says the representatives of the countries at Teheran will be asked to make joint representation to the Shah, but there will be no intervention of the two Powers. In the Commons Sir Edward Grey said that calm was maintained at Teheran, but that Tabriz was in a state of civil war and Isfahan was in the hands of the Bakhtiars. Provisions were being made for the Persian Government to be able to make good should the Shah's troops

### 1934: 12¢ Reclaimed From Admiral

WASHINGTON — The manner in which State Department accountants go over expense accounts was emphasized here when Victor Lenzler, disbursing officer stationed at the American Embassy in Paris, was called on to pay \$5.50, representing an over-payment on the expense account of Admiral Richard H. Leigh when he attended the Disarmament Conference at Geneva. Lenzler has called on the admiral to make good one item representing 12 cents, which the admiral charged on the basis that he reached Europe at 8:30 in the morning. He has been informed that the boat docked at 9 o'clock and that he was overpaid 12 cents, half an hour's allowance, of the \$6-a-day expense allowance granted delegates.

## This Fright Has Been a Bad Counselor

By Frank Church

The writer was a Democratic senator from Idaho from 1936 to 1980 and chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations in 1979-80. This is the first of two articles.

WASHINGTON — The inability of the United States to come to terms with revolutionary change in the Third World has been a leitmotif of U.S. diplomacy for nearly 40 years. This failure has created America's biggest international problems in the postwar era.

The root of the problem is not, as many Americans persist in believing, the relentless spread of communism. It is our own difficulty in understanding that Third World revolutions are primarily nationalist, not communist. Nationalism, not capitalism or communism, is the dominant political force in the modern world.

Where a nationalist uprising was combined with a Marxist element of some kind or with violent revolutionary behavior, Americans have come unminged. This happened most dramatically in the biggest tragedy of American diplomacy since World War II, Vietnam. But it has happened repeatedly in other countries as well, most recently in Nicaragua and El Salvador.

Given the size and the seriousness of our failures to deal successfully with nationalist revolutions, you might think we would be busy trying to figure out why we have done so badly, and how we could do better in the future. But, on the contrary, we simply stick to discredited patterns of behavior, repeating the old errors as though they had never happened.

The latest example is the Kissinger commission's report painting events in Central America in ominously stark colors. The commission has said that in principle the United States can accept revolutionary situations but that in Nicaragua and El Salvador it cannot—because of Soviet and Cuban involvement.

But the sad fact is that the Soviets will always try to take advantage of revolutionary situations, as will the Cubans, particularly in the Western Hemisphere. To solve our problem we have to learn to adapt to revolutions even when communists are involved in them, or we will continue to repeat the errors of the last four decades.



class intransigently protect their privileges. Dissidence is considered subversive.

It is not surprising that those who wish to change these conditions resort to insurrection. They take their lead not from the American but from the French revolutionary tradition. In Hannah Arendt's phrase, the "passion of compassion" led the Robespierres of the time to terrible excesses in the name of justice for the masses.

The spectacle of violent, sometimes anarchic revolutionary activity combined with an obsessive fear that revolutions will fall prey to communism has led us to oppose radical change all over the Third World, even where it is abundantly clear that the existing order offers no real hope of improving the lives of the great majority. Thus those who ought to be our allies—who are ready to fight for justice for the impoverished majority—find themselves, as revolutionaries, opposed not only to the ruling forces in their own societies but to the United States as well.

I am not arguing that revolutions are romantic or pleasant. History is full of examples, from France to Iran, of revolutions born in brutality and often accompanied by extended bloodbaths of vengeance and reprisal, and which ultimately produce just another form of authoritarianism to replace the old. But the fact that we may not like the revolutionary process or its results is, alas, not going to prevent revolutions from happening. On the other hand, the fact that revolutions are going to happen need not mean disaster for the United States. Our past failures do suggest a way we can adapt to revolutions without fighting them or sacrificing vital national interests.

Consider the case of Vietnam. Our overriding concern with "monolithic" communism led us grossly to misread the revolution in that country. Ignoring centuries of enmity between the Vietnamese and the Chinese, our leaders interpreted a possible victory for Ho Chi Minh's forces as a victory for international communism.

The war against the French and then the war among the Vietnamese became in our eyes a proxy war by China and the Soviet Union even after those two powers had split, destroying the myth of "monolithic" communism. Indochina, in the new American demography, was seen as the first in a series of falling dominoes.

Vietnam did fall to the communists, but only two dominoes followed—Laos and Cambodia. Both of which we had roped into the war. Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia continue to exist on their own terms. China, for whom Hanoi was supposed to be a proxy, is now engaged in armed skirmishes against Vietnam.

Meanwhile, the United States, having been compelled to abandon the delusion of containing the giant of Asia behind a flimsy network of puppet governments stretched thinly around her vast frontiers, has at last shown the good sense to make friends with China. American influence, far from collapsing, has drawn strength from this sensible new policy, and has been rising ever since. As for communism taking over, it is already a waning force. The thriving economies are capitalist: Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Singapore. You don't hear Asians describing communism as the wave of the future.

The Washington Post.

## Pure Thoughts Don't Suffice for a Foreign Policy

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — The middle essay in Daniel Patrick Moynihan's new book, "Loyalties," should be read by all Democrats. It especially should be read by Walter Mondale and Gary Hart. It explains much about why the last Democratic administration was the first Democratic administration in this century to be repudiated in a re-election bid.

On March 1, 1980, Jimmy Carter's United Nations ambassador voted in the Security Council for a veto and Israel resolution proclaiming Israel guilty of "flagrant violation" of the Fourth Geneva Convention. That convention is a codification of Nazi crimes in occupied territories, especially Poland. Israel is the only nation ever found guilty of violating it. In an editorial entitled "Joining the Jackals," The Washington Post described the vote as "the essential Carter."

Mr. Moynihan agrees: "The Carter people—some of them—left Washington convinced, and proclaiming, that defeat [in 1980] was brought on by malevolent incompetence at the U.S. Mission to the United Nations and the inability of the secretary of state to control the mission. What they did not proclaim and only dimly understood was that they themselves had put in place the ideas that helped bring them down."

The Carter administration adored the United Nations precisely because it is dominated by Third World nations which believe, as so many Car-

ter people did, that the United States is a defender of an intolerable status quo in the world. This adoration was one of the few constants in a rudderless administration.

On Dec. 15, 1980, as Mr. Carter and his people were packing, the General Assembly passed five anti-Israel and, in some cases, anti-Semitic

resolutions. One repudiated Resolution 242, which since 1967 has been the single international acknowledgment of Israel's right to exist. No U.S. official spoke on Israel's behalf.

Mr. Moynihan believes that the Carter policy of ostensible humility rested on a peculiar arrogance: the belief that the behavior of other nations is primarily responsive to U.S. behavior when it is morally beautiful.

A few other Democrats feel as he does. New York's Mayor Edward Koch says that too many prominent Democrats express "a political reluctance to acknowledge the existence of the Jewish people."

Mr. Moynihan agrees: "The Carter people—some of them—left Washington convinced, and proclaiming, that defeat [in 1980] was brought on by malevolent incompetence at the U.S. Mission to the United Nations and the inability of the secretary of state to control the mission. What they did not proclaim and only dimly understood was that they themselves had put in place the ideas that helped bring them down."

The Carter administration adored the United Nations precisely because it is dominated by Third World nations which believe, as so many Car-

ter people did, that the United States is a defender of an intolerable status quo in the world. This adoration was one of the few constants in a rudderless administration.

On Dec. 15, 1980, as Mr. Carter and his people were packing, the General Assembly passed five anti-Israel and, in some cases, anti-Semitic

resolutions. One repudiated Resolution 242, which since 1967 has been the single international acknowledgment of Israel's right to exist. No U.S. official spoke on Israel's behalf.

Mr. Moynihan believes that the Carter policy of ostensible humility rested on a peculiar arrogance: the belief that the behavior of other nations is primarily responsive to U.S. behavior when it is morally beautiful.

## The Unreligious Politics of Prayer

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — The debate in the U.S. Senate on prayer in the public schools is almost enough to make a man give up religion for Lent. It is fairly obvious that as long as Americans have politicians of the present stamp, they are going to need to pray for deliverance—but why impose it by constitutional amendment on children in the public schools?

The children are not to blame for the corruption of their parents, the broken families, the absence of faith to marriage vows or the accidental birth of so many of them.

And even if they repeated every morning the imploring plea of The Lord's Prayer, "Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil," how would the politicians in the Senate, who know so much about evil and temptation, deliver the children from these perils by a compulsory prayer?

There is a well-meaning but false notion behind this constitutional amendment, noted by the National Council of Churches; namely, that if children prayed every morning in the public schools, they would be much better after school.

Maybe so, but as an old Scottish Calvinist who believes in both prayer and original sin, I doubt the wisdom of the state imposing religious practices on the people.

Nothing is more clear in contemporary history than the tragedy of religious politics. We see the results in Lebanon, riven by religious factions. We see it in Iraq and Iran, poised for a bloody resolution of a

war. It is clear in the ancient struggles of Ireland and the new tribal wars of Africa, and in the religious differences in India and Pakistan.

While the leaders of these struggles pretend to fight in the name of religion, they are really fighting for land and domination.

The religious wars of the past were different. At least the parties involved thought the issue was the achievement of eternal life. The Protestants believed there was only one road to Heaven, and were sure it did not run through Rome.

The modern wars are fought mainly by unbelievers directed by politicians in the name of religion.

Why the United States of all nations, the refuge of all religious groups, would want to get into a constitutional argument over prayer in the public schools is a mystery.

And why, of all times, should the president insist on making this an issue at the beginning of a presidential election? It is not as if he were up against a gang of atheists or even agnostic unbelievers.

Walter Mondale is a minister's son. Gary Hart started at the Yale Divinity School, and had the bad judgment to switch to law. John and Annie Glenn came out of Presbyterian schools in Ohio; George McGovern comes from Wills College in the Midwest where religion was the only refuge from poverty and the wind. Jesse Jackson is the first black preacher to run for

the presidency and has the rhythms of the Bible on his tongue.

So why a political argument now about prayer in the public schools? It is not only that Mr. Reagan believes in prayer in the schools—but he thinks it is a good political issue.

But it is the spirit of the prayer issue that counts. We may differ, but we agree in some principles.

The final wisdom of life, Reinhold Niebuhr suggested, requires not the annulment of difference or incongruity but the achievement of serenity within and above it.

"Nothing that is worth doing," Niebuhr wrote during another presidential election, "can be achieved in our lifetime. Therefore, we must be saved by hope."

"Nothing," he added, "which is true or beautiful or good makes complete sense in any immediate context of history. Therefore, we must be saved by faith."

"Nothing we do, however virtuous," he added finally, "can be accomplished alone; therefore we must be saved by love. No virtuous act is quite as virtuous from the standpoint of our friend or foe as it is from our own standpoint. Therefore, we must be saved by the final form of love, which is forgiveness."

This is the missing element in the Senate's debate on prayer—the fundamental element of religious charity. And it is also missing from the presidential election campaign, despite the religious background of all the candidates.

The New York Times.

## A Surplus Of Farmers In Europe

By Rupert Pennant-Rea

LONDON — When French farmers recently kidnapped two British truck drivers near Paris, the abduction dramatized a problem nagging the European Community, which was created to bring peace and harmony to Western Europe.

The trucks were transporting lamb and pork from Britain to France. The Community has a common agricultural policy that sets prices, but French farmers consider imports of food to be a threat to their livelihood.

So, despite the protection they get under the policy, they hijacked the British vehicles and donated the meat, worth about \$28,000, to charity. They bought drinks for the drivers, just to show there was nothing personal in their action.

Such incidents, which occur periodically, not only underline the fragility of the Community. The agricultural policy itself is a source of tension between Western Europe and the United States, which feels that its predominance in the international food trade is being jeopardized.

In simple terms, the Community guarantees a fixed price for all crops grown by farmers in its member countries, no matter how much they produce. The prices are high enough to assure a decent living for the most inefficient farmers, who are French. Successful farmers find it hugely profitable to grow more than they can ever sell, since the Community is committed to buying their surplus. Thus Western Europe is glutted by mountains of butter, lakes of wine and piles of other commodities.

Occasional attempts are made to cut prices to enable the law of supply and demand to function. French farmers then object; they have even driven flocks of sheep into the center of Paris to protest. So the surplus mount, leaving the Community no choice but to export them. This brings the Europeans into competition with the United States, the world's largest agricultural exporter.

The Americans are not opposed to free trade, but they complain quite justifiably that the Community sells food abroad at prices far below production costs, with the difference covered by European taxpayers. The subsidies to farmers have made Europe a big food exporter. Its share of world food sales, mostly to developing countries, has risen from 8 percent in 1976 to 18 percent last year.

The Reagan administration, by way of reprisal, has also taken to subsidizing agricultural exports. Last year it underwrote the sale of a million tons of flour to Egypt.

The Europeans retaliated by offering subsidized wheat to China, thus escalating the trade war.

Unless Europe's policy is reformed the friction will increase. The European dairy surplus is expected to double in the next five years, and the wine lake will expand to the size of a sea. Intense rivalry with the United States for markets is inevitable.

Steel exports have also been the subject of contention. The Europeans have been pushing their exports into the United States. A prospect of duties on European steel entering the United States has provoked an outcry from the Europeans. The Americans retort that the Europeans are compromising free trade through their system of grants to inefficient firms.

In theory the row ought to be resolved by the supreme court of international trade, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. But GATT can only be called in at the request of the parties involved. So far the United States and the European Community apparently prefer to go on squabbling in their own manner, without outside intervention.

The prospect is, too, that French farmers will continue to vent their anger on British truck drivers and other European rivals, demonstrating in the process that Western Europe has yet to attain cohesion.

The writer, a specialist on economic issues, contributed this comment to the International Writers Service.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### About a Photograph

I am writing to express my regret over your use on Feb. 29 of a photograph of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone nodding off during Diet deliberations. As a regular reader of the International Herald Tribune, I was surprised to see the photograph carried on the top of the front page, and that without any accompanying article. I found this highly improper.

Also, this photograph gives the impression that Mr. Nakasone makes light of Diet deliberations, which is certainly not the case. I assure you that the prime minister is fully devoted to his duties in the Diet.

SHIRO AMAYE,

Director,

Foreign Press Division,

Ministry of Foreign Affairs,

Tokyo.

### The Public in a Republic

A word about your Feb. 29 report on the Oxford debate between E.P. Thompson and Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger.

When the United States makes its policy to support brutal totalitarian regimes, there are only a few possible conclusions to be drawn, and none are at all flattering. Either the public does not know what the government is doing in its name, or it knows and does not care, or it knows and supports the policy.

Having lived in the United States nearly all of my life, I know, as most informed Americans know, that the reasons a brutal policy is tolerated are a combination of all three—but very largely due to the first.

There is only a very tenuous connection between the public's will on

some political issues and the policy of the government. An administration comes into office not intending to sample the public's opinions on a variety of matters. It comes into office full of its own intentions as to what to do. If these policies happen to clash with what most of the public would prefer, then the policies are carried out just the same.

Only by the greatest stretch of the imagination can one claim that U.S. government policy closely reflects the public's views. It does sometimes—that is a coincidence, a fluke. And if the policy in question is despicable and the public supports it, then you haven't excused the policy—you've indicted the American public.

GRAHAM BETTS,

London.

### Not Quite the Real Thing

The punk-style robe worn by Roy George in the photograph disgracing the back page of your Feb. 24 edition resembles the highly sophisticated attire of the renowned Japanese female entertainers—referred to as "geisha regalia" in the caption—as the knowledge of higher mathematics of an assistant teacher in a one-room schoolhouse does Einstein's.

RUDOLF VOLL,

Hong Kong.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and must contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

## INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1958-1982

KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER

Co-Chairmen

LEE W. HUEBNER, Publisher

Executive Editor: RENÉ BONDY

Editor: FRANCIS DESMAISON

Deputy Editor: RICHARD H. MORGAN

Deputy Editor: STEPHAN W. CONAWAY

Associate Editor: STEPHAN W. CONAWAY

Director of the publication: Walter W. Thayer

Gen. Mgr. Asia: Alain Lecor, 24-34 Hennessy Rd., Hong Kong. Tel. 5-285618. Telex 61170.

Managing Dir. U.K.: Robin MacKinnon, 63 Long Acre, London WC2. Tel. 836-4802. Telex 262009.

U.S. and Canada: F. RCS Vancouver B-3201136. Commission Paritaire No. 34231.

U.S. subscription: \$380 yearly (second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101).

© 1984, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.



ECONOMIC SCENE

Anxiety About Long Term  
Puts the Pressure on Fed

By LEONARD SILK  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Paul A. Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, alarmed the financial markets this week by saying that the economy looks "very strong in a number of directions." With economic growth so powerful, he said, private credit demands are rising and the large budget deficits are putting pressure on interest rates "in only one direction."

Mr. Volcker's comments, although a repetition of what he has said before, were worth at least \$1 billion a word—in a negative direction.

Politics and finance seem to live in different worlds these days. President Ronald Reagan and his supporters are exuberant over the strength of the economy, aware of the past correlation between increasing votes for the incumbent president, rising national income and falling unemployment.

But Wall Street is growing gloomier and gloomier because of the effect of the Reagan deficits on the value of portfolios. Investors and their advisers are worried that the deficits will revive inflation and drive interest rates still higher. They are afraid that climbing rates will not only hurt stock and bond prices but also increase the risks to the world banking system of defaults by some heavily indebted countries.

The fall in the long-term bond market in recent weeks is the clearest indication of investors' anxieties about inflation. Fearful that the president and Congress are not going to do enough to narrow the deficits in this election year, investors are unwilling to commit their money for the long term.

This, says James J. O'Leary, economic consultant to U.S. Trust Co., solidifies a virtual revolution that has occurred in the money and capital markets, which has drastically reduced the availability of funds for investment in long-term, fixed-rate bonds and mortgages.

Savings and loans, mutual savings banks, credit unions and life insurance companies, which once were the heaviest buyers of long obligations, have now switched to matching short-term liabilities with short-term assets.

Much of the money available today for investment in long-term Treasury bonds and government-guaranteed mortgage-backed bonds is coming from uninsured pension funds and state and retirement funds of local government, run by professional fixed-income fund managers trying to get the highest total return.

When they think bond prices are going to fall and rates rise, they unload their long-term holdings and increase their short-term holdings, adding great volatility and risk to the long-term market.

The great danger now, Mr. O'Leary thinks, is that if fund managers become convinced that the deficit will not be dealt with until 1985 or later, they will dump their long-term holdings and drive interest rates so high as to stop the recovery well before 1985. The market's behavior in recent weeks suggests that this process is already under way.

What can the Fed do to stop this deterioration? Some of the Fed's critics, including those in the White House, argue that the central bank should stop being so conservative and make more money and credit available to insure that rates do not rise and the recovery does not abort.

But defenders of Mr. Volcker and the Fed insist that if the Fed were to add excessive monetary expansion to the fears created by the budget deficits, inflationary expectations would soar and long-term interest rates would rise to new records as long-term obligations were unloaded.

They contend that the emergence of the huge federal deficit for the indefinite future, with the structural deficit set to widen year after year and the fear of inflation that this generates, have taken away much of the Fed's freedom of action. They see it caught in a vise that is likely to lead to slow and uneven growth.

Some skeptics still believe that the Fed is bound to accommodate the administration in this election year by pursuing a policy aimed at keeping a vigorous recovery rolling. But Mr. O'Leary responds: "This is nonsense. If the Federal Reserve were to pursue such a policy, and it was so recognized by the markets, there surely would be a big increase in long-term interest rates, which would hurt and possibly kill the recovery."

The Fed is likely to be damned if it does or does not hold (Continued on Page 9, Col. 3)

Peugeot  
Says 3,144  
To Retire

Firm Hopes to Cut  
2,937 Other Jobs

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Peugeot SA's loss-ridden Citroën division said Friday that 3,144 employees had agreed to early retirement as part of the company's effort to cut its 43,000 work force by just over 6,000.

It said after a worker-management meeting that it wants to eliminate another 2,937 jobs.

At the meeting, management submitted proposals designed to reduce what it considers the main overmanning. The suggestions include the setting up an employment office, giving premiums to workers who find other jobs and providing financial aid to those wanting to set up their own businesses.

Another meeting was scheduled for next Tuesday.

Last month company officials indicated that 3,500 jobs would be eliminated through early retirement. Labor groups and industry analysts, however, had said the total of cuts would be higher.

Jacques Clavier, who heads Peugeot's car operations, had warned earlier that Citroën would go out of business in three years without substantial cuts in personnel.

Union leaders, meanwhile, said Friday that 3,492 workers who are between the age of 55 and 60 should be retired early this year.

Under a proposal made by the union leaders, about 2,300 other workers would be offered spots in government-sponsored retraining programs. In addition, 500 to 600 immigrant workers would be offered bonuses of 60,000 francs (about \$7,500) from the company and the French government to return to their native countries, mainly in North Africa.

Unions will have a chance to respond formally to the proposal before the plan is submitted to the government.

Citroën announced its plans in a much more cautious fashion than did Talbot, another Peugeot subsidiary.

There had been sit-in strikes, violence and police action at the Talbot plant at Poissy outside Paris in January when the company issued dismissal notices to 1,905 workers under a plan accepted by the government but not by the unions.

At Citroën, no outright dismissals are expected. Most of the job cuts will be at Paris-area plants that company officials contend are no longer competitive.

Industry analysts, however, said that Citroën may be forced to dismiss workers if they refuse to join the retraining programs that the government has devised to absorb the growing number of jobless industrial workers in France.

Peugeot acquired Citroën in 1974 and the company has had chronic problems. Citroën's share of the French market fell to 13 percent last year from 21 percent in 1971.

Oil-Revenue Fall Hurts Firms in West

OPEC Nations  
Cutting Back on  
Foreign Buying

By Kenneth N. Gilpin  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The sharp reduction over the past two years in the revenues flowing from oil-importing industrialized nations to the national treasuries of OPEC member states has been healthy for Western economies. The billions of dollars once spent on petroleum are now staying at home, helping to raise personal incomes and finance other purchases.

But for the companies that saw the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries blossom into a major market for their products from 1973 to 1981, the picture is somewhat different.

Sales of heavy equipment, trucks and consumer goods, to name just a few items, have fallen sharply in the past year because of the drop in OPEC oil revenues. Data Resources Inc., the forecasting firm, said those revenues peaked in 1980, when the group's current account surplus hit \$130 billion.

Moreover, new orders for large construction projects have slowed sharply. And, with many economists projecting only small increases in oil prices over the next several years, companies throughout the Western world may be facing the prospect of a much-altered business environment for the balance of the decade, at least.

"There has been a definite drop-off in our business with the OPEC nations," said Robert Winston, director of international trade policy at Westinghouse Electric Corp. "And since we don't see a major turnaround in oil prices, it is likely to be long-term."

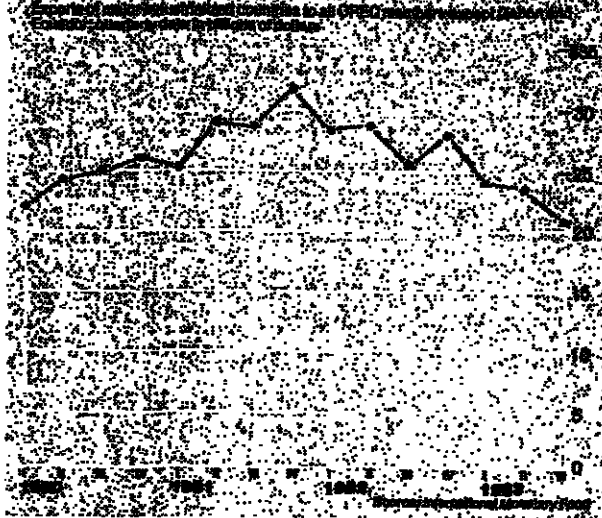
After hitting a peak of \$22.9 billion in 1982, exports from the United States to OPEC nations dropped 26 percent last year, to \$16.9 billion, according to the Commerce Department.

Japan did a bit better, in part because the yen remained weak against the dollar, giving an edge to yen-priced goods. Nevertheless, statistics from the Japan Trade Center show that Japanese exports to OPEC in 1983 fell nearly 13 percent from the year before, to \$19.07 billion.

Year-end figures for West Germany are not yet available, but through November, government figures show that export sales were down 17.5 percent from the 1982 period.

As economists had predicted when the price of oil began to slide, the impact of lower oil revenues has been most severe in countries with large populations and a strong dependence on the

Industrialized Countries' Exports to OPEC



Because of lags between orders and shipments, the drop did not take place in lock step with the softening in oil prices.

As a result, exports from the major suppliers — the United States, Japan and West Germany — continued to rise through 1982. But the slowdown hit last year, and little improvement seems likely anytime soon.

Precise figures for major trading nations within the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development are not yet available. But the Paris-based organization, which represents 26 industrial nations, estimates that export volume from its membership to the OPEC countries declined 8 percent last year, a figure that many economists suspect is too low.

If figures from the United States, Japan and West Germany are any indication, however, the OECD's projection may well prove to be overly optimistic.

After hitting a peak of \$22.9 billion in 1982, exports from the United States to OPEC nations dropped 26 percent last year, to \$16.9 billion, according to the Commerce Department.

Japan did a bit better, in part because the yen remained weak against the dollar, giving an edge to yen-priced goods. Nevertheless, statistics from the Japan Trade Center show that Japanese exports to OPEC in 1983 fell nearly 13 percent from the year before, to \$19.07 billion.

Year-end figures for West Germany are not yet available, but through November, government figures show that export sales were down 17.5 percent from the 1982 period.

As economists had predicted when the price of oil began to slide, the impact of lower oil revenues has been most severe in countries with large populations and a strong dependence on the

U.S. Steel Plan  
To Merge With  
National Ended

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PITTSBURGH — U.S. Steel Corp. and National Intergroup Inc. Friday said that they were calling off an agreement for U.S. Steel to buy National Steel Corp., a National Intergroup subsidiary.

The chairman of National Intergroup, Howard Love, said: "We take this step as a result of the Justice Department's announcement on Feb. 15 that it would file suit to block the proposed merger of LTV and Republic Steel Corp."

He added: "The department's action casts a large cloud over any reasonable hope that the National Steel-U.S. Steel merger could be approved. Continuing to operate our steel business under such a cloud would be debilitating to our employees, customers and shareholders."

Recent discussions with the Justice Department concerning the proposed acquisition by U.S. Steel confirmed the two companies' belief in a "high probability that it would not be approved," Mr. Love said.

He attacked the government for failing to consider the state of the world steel market in stating its reasons for opposing the acquisition.

The planned merger was announced Feb. 1. U.S. Steel said it wanted to take advantage of modern production facilities, including continuous casting equipment, used by National, mainly a producer of sheet used in the appliance and auto industries. U.S. Steel said it would cost the company less to buy the facilities than to build them.

The chairman of U.S. Steel, David Roderick, said he was convinced that there was "no room" to negotiate an agreement after meeting with the chief of the Justice Department's Antitrust Division, J. Paul McGrath.

Mr. McGrath said Feb. 15 he would sue to stop the \$770-million merger between Republic, the nation's fourth-largest steel producer, and LTV, which owns No. 3 Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp., because the accord would give the surviving company too great a share of the sheet- and stainless-steel markets.

Even though imports captured about 20 percent of the nation's steel market in 1983, Mr. McGrath said he disregarded imports in calculating the market shares that would have gone to LTV-Republic had he approved the merger.

Mr. Roderick said the conditions for U.S. Steel's acquisition set forth by the Justice Department were "unacceptably harsh and punitive."

He called for a more logical approach to steel mergers by the Justice Department. "With the need to further improve production efficiency in the steel industry, mathematical formulas in measuring antitrust implications as used by the Justice Department should be abandoned in favor of a more logical approach of reason and circumstance," he said.

The chairman of U.S. Steel, David Roderick, said he was convinced that there was "no room" to negotiate an agreement after meeting with the chief of the Justice Department's Antitrust Division, J. Paul McGrath.

Mr. McGrath said Feb. 15 he would sue to stop the \$770-million merger between Republic, the nation's fourth-largest steel producer, and LTV, which owns No. 3 Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp., because the accord would give the surviving company too great a share of the sheet- and stainless-steel markets.

Even though imports captured about 20 percent of the nation's steel market in 1983, Mr. McGrath said he disregarded imports in calculating the market shares that would have gone to LTV-Republic had he approved the merger.

Mr. Roderick said the conditions for U.S. Steel's acquisition set forth by the Justice Department were "unacceptably harsh and punitive."

He called for a more logical approach to steel mergers by the Justice Department. "With the need to further improve production efficiency in the steel industry, mathematical formulas in measuring antitrust implications as used by the Justice Department should be abandoned in favor of a more logical approach of reason and circumstance," he said.

OPEC Says It Sees Rising Demand

VIENNA — OPEC expects demand for its oil to exceed the group's current production level later this year, the United Arab Emirates oil minister, Mansi Said Al-Oteiba, said Friday. And Mr. Oteiba said a OPEC committee had decided to recommend that there be no change in OPEC pricing or production levels now.

Demand for OPEC oil is forecast at 16.1 million to 16.5 million barrels a day in the second quarter and at 17.5 million to 17.6 million in the third quarter, Mr. Oteiba said.

Demand in the fourth quarter is forecast to rise to 18 million to 18.5 million, he said after a meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries' Market Monitoring Committee, of which he is chairman.

He said OPEC production is currently 17.6 million barrels a day, slightly more than OPEC's current production ceiling of 17.5 million barrels a day. The committee also decided to recommend no change in the output and pricing of OPEC oil, the UAE oil minister said.

Mr. Oteiba also said that the market moved "in the right direction" in December, January and February. It is now easing a bit but we felt that the market is far firmer than a year ago.

"We felt that we should let the market consolidate and we are stressing the importance of keeping the ceiling at its present level of 17.5 million barrels a day and the reference price at \$29 a barrel," he said.

Mr. Oteiba said the committee has seen no evidence of members violating individual production quotas.

He said that "we should not look at the daily average or the weekly average. We always take the quarterly average, so I do not see any evidence any member country is violating its quota."

He said the committee would meet again April 17 in Abu Dhabi, and meanwhile will maintain links with non-OPEC producers.

Separately, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, was quoted in Riyadh as predicting sharp oil-price rises if supplies from the Gulf were halted by Gulf war developments.

In a lecture in Dhahran, reported by Saudi newspapers, Sheikh Yamani said the Iran-Iraq war had to end sooner or later, adding "if sooner, and this is what I hope but do not expect," there would be a further oil surplus because both Iran and Iraq would increase their exports because of their need for revenue.

Sheikh Yamani said the present oil glut would continue until 1985 but that there would be a significant increase in world consumption beginning in 1987, the papers said.

The increase would be met by increased production, half of it from members of OPEC and half from non-OPEC producers, the Saudi minister said.

He said that for oil demand to increase, prices should be frozen until 1986.

IBM Considering Use of Laser Disks  
For Memory in Personal Computers

By Michael Schrage  
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — International Business Machine Corp. is "seriously exploring" the use of the optical laser disk for memory storage for its personal computers, company insiders and industry observers say. The new technology could lead to a thousand-fold improvement in memory storage for the machines, they added.

Although IBM has no plans to market the device, the sources said, its researchers in Boca Raton, Florida, have already developed a prototype interface that links its personal computer with existing compact-disk players that were designed only to play music.

With the interface, the audio-disk player becomes a computer disk drive.

The compact-disk technology, which was jointly introduced last year by Sony Corp. of Japan and Philips NV of the Netherlands, uses a laser the size of a grain of sand to read a silver disk that is 4.7 inches (about 12 centimeters) wide and that spins 200 times a second to produce sound of very high quality.

However, the optical disk stores music in the form of binary digitized data—precisely the same format that computers are adept at handling.

Furthermore, the optical disk is capable of packing in far more data than the floppy disks and hard

ENERGY SEARCH ONE N.V.

NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

The undersigned, authorized thereto by order of the Judge in the Court of first instance in Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles, dated 23rd February 1984, hereby give notice that a General Meeting of Shareholders of Energy Search One N.V., will be held on Monday 9th April, 1984, at 10 o'clock a.m. local time in one of the rooms of the Curaçao Plaza Hotel in Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles. The Agenda for the said General Meeting of Shareholders has been established as follows:

- 1) Opening of the Meeting by the Chairman designated by the said Judge.
- 2) Dismissal of all Members of the Board of Supervisory Directors and appointment of Members of the Board of Supervisory Directors from the candidates: R. Chonlet, E. Fraissinet, W. Hrayisi, T.C. Kryzer, R. LeBuhn, R.S. Pirie, D. Schotanus, W.B. Stobaugh and H.J. Wachtel.
- 3) Adoption of Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account over 1982.
- 4) Any other business.
- 5) Closure of the Meeting.

In order to exercise their rights at this Meeting, holders of Bearer Shares must establish their ownership of such Shares in a manner satisfactory to the Chairman of the Meeting, Pierson, Holding & Pierson Securities (Curaçao) N.V., having been designated as such by the said Judge. Such ownership may be established by depositing such Shares (or a certificate of deposit of these Shares satisfactory to the said Chairman) at the office of the Chairman at J.B. Gonsalves 6, Curaçao, against written receipt, not later than one hour prior to the beginning of the Meeting and by producing this receipt at the Meeting. Shareholders may be represented at the Meeting by a proxyholder, empowered by letter, telex or telegram.

10th March, 1984.

Géfinor Finance S.A.  
Géfinor Securities S.A.  
Rothschild Bank A.G.

CURRENCY RATES

Rate interbank rates on March 9, excluding fees.  
Official findings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates of 400 p.m. EST.

	AMSTERDAM	BRUSSELS	MILAN	PARIS	NEW YORK
U.S. \$	2.3625	2.3625	2.3625	2.3625	2.3625
DM	3.3750	3.3750	3.3750	3.3750	3.3750
FF	6.5548	6.5548	6.5548	6.5548	6.5548
£	1.4936	1.4936	1.4936	1.4936	1.4936
YEN	160.360	160.360	160.360	160.360	160.360
FRANK	20.360	20.360	20.360	20.360	20.360
SC	20.360	20.360	20.360	20.360	20.360
DK	136.760	136.760	136.760	136.760	136.760
SEK	136.760	136.760	136.760	136.760	136.760
NOK	136.760	136.760	136.760	136.760	136.760
FIN	136.760	136.760	136.760	136.760	136.760
ISK	136.760	136.760	136.760	136.760	136.760
EUR	136.760	136.760	136.760	136.760	136.760
GBP	136.760	136.760	136.760	136.760	136.760
JPY	136.760	136.760	136.760	136.760	136.760
CHF	136.760	136.760	136.760	136.760	136.760
ITL	136.760	136.760	136.760	136.760	136.760
ESP	136.760	136.760	136.760	136.760	136.760
PTG	136.760	136.760	136.760	136.760	136.760
GRK	136.760	136.760	136.760	136.760	136.760
IRL	136.760	136.760	136.760	136.760	136.760
DNK	136.760	136.760	136.760	136.760	136.760
SEK	136.760	136.760	136.760	136.760	136.760
NOK	136.760	136.760	136.760	136.760	136.760
FIN	136.760	136.760	136.760	136.760	136.760
ISK	136.760	136.760	136.760	136.760	136.760
EUR	136.760	136.760	136.760	136.760	136.760
GBP	136.760	136.760	136.760	136.760	136.760
JPY	136.760	136.760	136.760	136.760	136.760



NYSE Most Actives				
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Change
AT&T	1,234,567	28.50	28.25	+0.25
IBM	987,654	115.00	114.50	+0.50
GE	876,543	35.00	34.75	+0.25
AMT	765,432	12.00	11.80	+0.20
GO	654,321	25.00	24.75	+0.25
MSFT	543,210	45.00	44.50	+0.50
DIS	432,109	20.00	19.75	+0.25
INTL	321,098	15.00	14.75	+0.25
WMT	210,987	10.00	9.75	+0.25
CVS	109,876	8.00	7.75	+0.25

Dow Jones Averages				
Index	Open	High	Low	Close
Indus	1,234.56	1,240.12	1,228.90	1,235.45
Trans	567.89	570.34	565.12	568.76
Comp	345.67	348.21	342.89	346.54

NYSE Diaries				
Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	Total Issues	Volume
1,234	567	890	2,691	1,234,567

NYSE Index				
Index	Open	High	Low	Close
Composite	1,234.56	1,240.12	1,228.90	1,235.45
Indus	567.89	570.34	565.12	568.76
Trans	345.67	348.21	342.89	346.54
Comp	210.98	212.54	209.12	211.11

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.				
Mar. 8	Mar. 9	Mar. 10	Mar. 11	Mar. 12
1,234	567	890	2,691	1,234,567

Friday's  
NYSE  
Closing

Vol. of 4 a.m. 73,170,000  
Prev. 4 p.m. Vol. 54,000,000  
Prev. Consolidated Close 75,072.78

Tables include the nationwide prices  
Up to the closing on Wall Street

AMEX Diaries				
Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	Total Issues	Volume
1,234	567	890	2,691	1,234,567

NASDAQ Index				
Index	Open	High	Low	Close
Composite	1,234.56	1,240.12	1,228.90	1,235.45
Indus	567.89	570.34	565.12	568.76
Trans	345.67	348.21	342.89	346.54
Comp	210.98	212.54	209.12	211.11

AMEX Most Actives				
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Change
AT&T	1,234,567	28.50	28.25	+0.25
IBM	987,654	115.00	114.50	+0.50
GE	876,543	35.00	34.75	+0.25
AMT	765,432	12.00	11.80	+0.20
GO	654,321	25.00	24.75	+0.25

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	Class
High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	Class	High
1,234	567	890	2,691	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567

## NYSE Drops in Slow Trading

**United Press International**

**NEW YORK** — The New York Stock Exchange wound up its worst week in a month, skidding Friday in slow trading on investor fears the strong U.S. economy and budget deficit will push interest rates higher.

Late buying indicated speculation on possible takeovers in the oil sector has not died out. But banking stocks were battered by concerns that foreign-loan problems would cut earnings.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which gained 3.46 Thursday, dropped 7.33 to 1,235.45, not far from its Feb. 22 low of 1,134.21. The Dow fell 31.72 for the week overall, the worst setback since it lost 36.33 the period ended Feb. 10.

Declines topped advances 946-600 among the 1,947 issues traded.

Because of a snowstorm in New York and general investor uncertainty, Big Board volume fell to 73.1 million shares from the 80.6 million traded Thursday.

"This session showed a case of interest-rate jitters," said Alan Ackerman of Herzfeld & Stern. "The strong economy raised fears inflation will be rekindled because there will be more money in the hands of consumers to spend more freely."

The government's report that the February unemployment rate dropped to a 28-month low of 7.8 percent and employment surged triggered fears the Federal Reserve might have to tighten credit.

"The basic commodity of the market is in place. The values are there," said Joseph Broder of Stuart, Coleman & Co. "Stocks are cheap. But as long as you have high interest rates and chances of them going up, then nobody's going to buy."

Gulf Oil was the most active NYSE-listed issue, off 1 1/2 to 65 1/2. Gulf and California Standard plan to lobby Congress to exclude their proposed \$13.4-billion merger from any anti-takeover legislation. Social added 1/4 to 34 1/4.

Mesa Petroleum fell 1/4 to 16 1/2. Mesa extended its withdrawal rights period for Gulf stock by 10 days.

Superior Oil, mentioned frequently in takeover speculation, was the third most active issue, up 1/4 to 39 1/4. Freepoint-McMoran, also considered a takeover target, rose 1/4 to 25 1/4.

AT&T, which lost a 5 1/2-year-old antitrust suit to Diversified Industries, was second on the off, 1/4 to 17. Diversified rose 1 to 6 1/4.

IBM, which boosted its stake in Intel to 18.8 percent, surrendered 1/4 to 108 1/4 in active trading. Manufacturers Hanover lost 1/4 to 36 1/4. J.P. Morgan fell 1/4 to 69 1/4. Citicorp 1/4 to 35 1/4 and Chase Manhattan 1/4 to 49 1/4. A published report said the banks face first-quarter charges because of Argentina's loan-repayment problems.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	Class
High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	Class	High
1,234	567	890	2,691	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567

## Ambrosiano Pact Said Weeks Away

**Rome** — A final agreement to settle the debts of the failed Banco Ambrosiano is still two or three weeks away despite broad agreement on its terms, Italian monetary officials said Friday.

A crucial part of the agreement is a \$250-million payment by the Vatican bank, the Istituto per le Opere di Religione, to liquidators of the banking group.

Roman Catholic church sources confirmed this week that the Vatican bank had offered to make the payment in three installments and Cardinal John Krol of Philadelphia said he had expected a formal accord to have been signed Thursday.

But the officials said there would be no signature before all details of a proposed overall settlement, agreed in Geneva last month, had received final approval from the Bank of Italy.

"There are no substantial problems but talks are still going on to sort out a complex mass of legal issues," one central bank official said.

Because the proposed \$625-million overall settlement involves so many banks under different national jurisdictions, some weeks are still needed to tie up all the legal and technical loose ends, the officials said.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	Class
High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	Class	High
1,234	567	890	2,691	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567

## Standard & Poors Index

Index	Open	High	Low	Close
Composite	1,234.56	1,240.12	1,228.90	1,235.45
Indus	567.89	570.34	565.12	568.76
Trans	345.67	348.21	342.89	346.54
Comp	210.98	212.54	209.12	211.11

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	Class
High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	Class	High
1,234	567	890	2,691	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567

## Dow Jones Bond Averages

Index	Open	High	Low	Close
Composite	1,234.56	1,240.12	1,228.90	1,235.45
Indus	567.89	570.34	565.12	568.76
Trans	345.67	348.21	342.89	346.54
Comp	210.98	212.54	209.12	211.11

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	Class
High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	Class	High
1,234	567	890	2,691	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the current week's data. Where a split or stock dividend occurred in the period, the ratio of the current week's price to the previous week's price is shown. Where a split or stock dividend occurred in the period, the ratio of the current week's price to the previous week's price is shown. Where a split or stock dividend occurred in the period, the ratio of the current week's price to the previous week's price is shown.

هكزان الأول



















## Georgetown's Ewing Grows Into His Enforcer Role

United Press International

Jay Murphy of Boston College, left, battled Jeff Allen of St. John's during a Big East Conference quarterfinal game. Murphy scored 19 points Thursday in New York, but they

## Losers Hoping Sweet Smell of Success Will Be Rose Scented

## S. African, Belgian Races Confirmed

ESTORIL, Portugal (Reuters) — The South African and Belgian formula one grands prix will go ahead as planned following last-minute guarantees and agreements from the two countries' motor racing officials. Jean-Marie Balestre, the president of the International Motor Sport Federation (FISA), said Friday.

The South African race is scheduled for Kyalami on April 7 and the Belgian grand prix will be held at Zolder on April 29.

## Shorter to Forgo Games' Marathon

NEW YORK (UPI) — Former Olympic champion Frank Shorter said Thursday that he would not run in the marathon in the Los Angeles Games, but instead would tackle the 10,000 meters.

Shorter, who won the marathon at the 1972 Munich Olympics and the silver medal for the event in the 1976 Montreal Games, said a stress fracture of his leg late last year has prevented him from working back into form for the longer race. "The timing was bad," Shorter said. "The recovery time was critical and it would have taken too long to get into proper shape."

## Adams, Rinker Share Doral Golf Lead

MIAMI (UPI) — John Adams and Larry Rinker shot 6-under-par 66s Thursday to lead the first round of the Doral Open golf tournament. Jack Nicklaus, Lee Trevino and Gary Hallberg were each one shot back at 67.

Next at 68 Johnny Miller, Tom Kite, Dave Barr of Canada, Isao Aoki of Japan, Mike Nicolette and Tom Jenkins. Defending champion Gary Koch posted a 70. Andy Bean, the 1982 champion, was at 72.

## For the Record

Bob Boris, who won a lawsuit last week that paved the way for football underclassmen to turn professional, was cut this week by the Oklahoma Outlaws of the United States Football League as the team reduced its active roster to the USFL's 40-man limit. A federal judge in Los Angeles ruled Feb. 29 in Boris' lawsuit that the USFL's regulation against signing underclassmen violated antitrust laws. (AP)

Doug Mitchell, a lawyer from Calgary, Alberta, was named Thursday to succeed Jake Gaudaur as commissioner of the Canadian Football League. Mitchell will assume his new duties June 1. Gaudaur will complete the remaining 21½ months of his current five-year contract by acting as his consultant. (AP)

## Draw, at Phillies Camp, Is Crowd on the Mound

<b>&amp; GUIDES</b>	<b>ESCORTS &amp; GUIDES</b>	<b>GENEVA EXCLUSIVE</b>
<b>ON ELITE</b>	<b>'ELLE'</b>	Escort Service, Afternoon and evening.
Service	ESCORT SERVICE	Tel: 22 / 21 79 25.
<b>1 8793</b>	New York 212-7443838	<b>MADRID LOLA ESCORT SERVICE</b>
		TEL: 345 52 00
		CREDIT CARDS. 24 HOURS
		<b>LONDON - CHELSEA GIRL Escort Ser-</b>

## RAINING NOTES

**GRILS**  
1 Escort Service  
2 0004

**MOON**  
**LAVIA**  
Escort Service  
5877.

**RIPEA**  
Escort Service  
**RDAM**  
23/260649

**ERDAM**  
Escort Service  
934-641634  
M 323429  
M 324040

**Y**  
Escort Service  
**N, ZUERICH**  
222228-1831

**AMSTERDAM**  
ESCORT GUIDE SERVICE  
Tel: 19722  
Tel: 279595

**ESDROT EVASION**  
ESCORT & GUIDE SERVICE  
MUKTINGWAL  
MAADRID 261 41 42

**MAYFAIR CLUB**  
GUIDE SERVICE (daily 5 pm)  
ROTTERDAM (0) 10-42 61 55  
THE HAGUE (0) 70-40 79 96

**MAADRID CRISTAL**  
Escort Service, 24 hour service  
CREDIT CARDS, Tel: 455 0780

**LA VENTURA**  
ESCORT SERVICE  
NEW YORK CITY  
212-688-1666

**ZURICH-GENEVA**  
Sophisticated Guide Service  
Tel 011/2022 68 93 - 050/54 23 38

**ZURICH**  
Nathalie Escher, Escort Service  
Tel 01 / 47 30 83

Tel 022 / 29 51 30 - 86 05 19

**GENEVA V.J.P. ESCORT SERVICE**  
+ travel / w/leaded. Tel 41 20 36.

**VILLA MARIONE FRANKFORT** Escort  
Service, English, French, Polish, Russian Tel: 061-56417

**LONDON GENIE ESCORT SERVICE**  
Tel: 370 7151.

**NEW YORK CITY - Mia & Renee Escort**  
Service Tel: 212-223-0870

**VIENNA ETOILE ESCORT SERVICE**  
Tel: 56 76 55

**FRANKFORT - PETRA Escort & Travel**  
Service Tel: 0611 / 68 24 05

**VIENNA - DESIRE ESCORT Service.**  
Tel: 53-25-25

**SPECIAL VIP ESCORT Service.**  
Tel: (VIENNA) 65 41 58

**FRANKFORT & surroundings**  
Christina Escort Agency, 0611-364666.

**NEW YORK CITY NEWBERG'S**  
Tel: 212-521-1948.

**VIENNA - FIRST CLASS ESCORT**  
Service, 354130, day and evening.

**BRUSSELS, CHANTAL ESCORT**  
Service Tel: 520 72 65

**LONDON GENE WEST ESCORT Agency.**  
Tel: 579 7555.

**NEW YORK CITY - Mia & Renee Escort**  
+ Guide Service Tel: 212-223-0870

**VIENNA - ETOILE ESCORT & travel**  
service Tel: 0611-557710

**FRANKFORT - ANITA Escort Service.**  
Tel: 0611 / 43 59 14

**HAMBURG CAROLINE Escort Service.**  
Tel: (0) 40 - 632 9730.

### NHL Standing

[illegible]

### Transition

[illegible]

**CANADIAN GENTLEMAN, 30,** seeks pen pals for correspondence. All re-

PLS. be covered. Write to: Richard D. Poulos, c/o Sims & Co., Inc., P.O. Box 385, Tropic, Lytle.

**GIRLS AND GUYS** of different want pos. *Outside first Hanna Verity Corp.* **110477** 11-1700 Berlin 11, West Germany.

**ESORTS & GUIDES**

**A-AMERICAN**  
**ESORT SERVICE**  
• NEW YORK &  
EVERYWHERE YOU ARE OR GO.  
• USA & TRANSWORLD  
**1-813-921-7946 - or -**  
**Call from Inside: 1-800-262-8892**  
**Call from Florida: 1-800-262-8892**  
*Lowell Estess welcomes you back!*

**LONDON PARK LANE**  
**ESORT AGENCY**  
**1-882 1015**

## 6190-4488

**CAPRICE**  
**ESCORT SERVICE**  
N NEW YORK  
Tel: 212-737 3291.

**AMSTERDAM**  
**PINK DANCER**  
ESCORT SERVICE  
Centurion 365  
Tel: 729750 / 729766  
credit cards accepted

**ARISTOCATS**  
Limousine Escort Service  
1000 1st Avenue Ground Floor  
Box 167, Lower Siding  
Tel: Credit Cards Accepted  
Tel: 537 41 41 / 4242  
12 noon - midnight

**Portman Esc**  
of  
Call  
London  
Tel: 486 37241

**LONDON**  
ESCORT  
Morning, afternoon  
Tel: 405

**LONDON**  
**KENSINGTON**  
ESCORT  
10 KENSINGTON  
TEL: 937 9136

**LONDON**  
ESCORT  
LONDON HEATH  
TEL: 01-7

**20**  
Nathalie Esc  
Tel: 01

**PORT AGENCY**  
1000  
1000  
or 486 1158

**N LADY**  
SERVICE  
& evening service  
2 8150

**ON**  
GTON  
CHURCH ST, W8  
OR 937 9133

**N WY**  
NEWCASTLE  
100 GATWICK  
477 3304

**MADRID APRI**  
ESCORD SERVICE • 24 Hr  
Tel: 2503496 • 2503494, Cred

**ZURICH**  
Montreux  
Escort • 01/361 90 00

**ZURICH-GENE**  
CHEN'S ESCORT SERVICE  
TEL: 01 / 361 75 65

**NEW YORK**  
CACHET LTD ESCORT SE  
TEL: 212-724-6545

**MARIA SCHNEID**  
ESCORD AGENTS  
LONDON 402 4000 & 400

**HAMBURG CAROLINE E.**  
Tel: (0) 40 - 652 9130.

**WAGNER SCOUT SERVICE** Frontiers  
Tel: 661 562

**MURKIN - A EVERYWHERE** Why not  
Escort Service, Tel: 009-914973

**VIRGINIA - IPE ESCORT SERVICE**, Tel:  
26346 from 10 min.

**WISCONSIN - IPE ESCORTS**  
Tel: 26346 from 10 min.

**CHICAGO EXECUTIVE ESCORT SERVICE**  
Telephone: 312-275-0850

**FRANKFURT SCOUT SERVICE** Escort  
Tel: 0611-485652

**MUNICH WELCOME ESCORT SERVICE**  
Tel: 60749

**DUESSELDORF-COLOGNE-ESSEN**  
Domino Escort Service 0211/363141

**DUESSELDORF ESCORT SERVICE**  
Tel: 73651

**TRUDE ESCORT SERVICE** Tel: Lon-  
don 373 8947

**AMANDA - CENTRAL LONDON** Ex-  
cise Services, Tel: 828 8536

**AMANDA - CANAL SERVICES** Escort  
& Guide Service, 514-746-4550

**MUNICH / FRANKFURT** PETER MO-  
rrey Services, Tel: 011/366441

**NEW YORK CITY, MANHATTAN** Oriole



